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NOMINATION OF SIGNATORIES BY GERMANY AWAITED

Allies to Send Ultimatum Unless
They Are Notified That the
Delegates Have Been Ap-
pointed for Treaty Ceremony

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—An ultimatum will be sent to Germany tonight, unless the Allies are notified of the nomination of a delegation to sign the peace terms at Versailles. Dr. Haniel von Haimhausen, who was left by the German peace delegation to conduct negotiations, but who resigned by telegram rather than sign the treaty, has declared, on being questioned, that he is in complete ignorance of the plans of the Germans in this regard.

Mr. Clemenceau was asked in the lobby last night whether the press statement that the Cabinet was about to retire had any truth in it. He answered that he could neither deny nor confirm the report, adding, "I am quite capable of communicating my intentions myself without an intermediary."

It is expected that Saturday will be the day for the signing of the peace and that on Monday Mr. Clemenceau will make a public declaration in Parliament. The new Italian delegation will arrive on Friday to take part in Saturday's ceremony, for which preparations are advancing rapidly at Versailles. The Big Four visited Versailles yesterday afternoon.

Sentiment in National Assembly

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Tuesday)—A Weimar message states that the National Assembly was thronged with a laughing cheerful crowd, when Germany voted her decision to sign the allied terms. Dr. Gustave Bauer's speech was cheered but slightly and the crowds outside made no demonstration when the decision was announced to them late in the afternoon.

Hugo Haase's plea for unconditional surrender was the most brilliant speech of the afternoon, and at one time the whole house roared with laughter during an exchange of words between him and Dr. Bauer.

Von Hindenburg Against Signing

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Tuesday)—The German newspapers state that Field Marshal von Hindenburg sent a letter to a conference of the leaders of the volunteer troops at Weimar, declaring himself against signing the treaty.

German Explanation of Sinking

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Tuesday)—A Berlin message states that the German press announces the sinking of the German fleet at Scapa Flow, a heroic deed. A German wireless message quotes the Berliner Zeitung as pointing out that the German sailors, when they journeyed to England, believed that their ships would be preserved for the Fatherland. It added that at that time The Times naval correspondent wrote that English sailors would never have surrendered their vessels and similarly now German sailors had destroyed their ships when they realized they were irrevocably lost to Germany.

Plans for Ratification of Treaty

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—For ratification of the treaty after signature, the Chamber has decided on the appointment of a special commission. Mr. Clemenceau will bring the treaty before the Chamber and will review the task accomplished since the armistice.

Statement by Dr. Bauer

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—A German wireless message quotes the Berliner Zeitung as pointing out that the German sailors, when they journeyed to England, believed that their ships would be preserved for the Fatherland. It added that at that time The Times naval correspondent wrote that English sailors would never have surrendered their vessels and similarly now German sailors had destroyed their ships when they realized they were irrevocably lost to Germany.

Government Crisis Averted

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—A Berlin wireless message states that the Allies' insistence upon the unconditional acceptance of the peace treaty caused fresh complications at Weimar, and at one time it seemed that a fresh government crisis would be produced, as it appeared that the

BAUER MINISTRY WOULD FAIL TO SECURE A PARLIAMTARY MAJORITY IN FAVOR OF SIGNING.

Eventually, however, the National Assembly assented to the proposal on Monday with about the same proportion of votes as on the previous day. The deputies were deeply moved, and after a vote had been taken Constantine Fehrenbach, president of the National Assembly, pleaded that no recriminations should be indulged in against political opponents who had given expression to their views. The sitting was then prorogued for the purpose of preparing a declaration to the troops, the reason for this being that during Monday afternoon numerous generals had declared that they would resign should the treaty be accepted unconditionally.

The newspapers report that General Markner, who has rendered valuable services in restoring order in different parts of the country, has already resigned with several other generals, and the resignation of Mr. Gustave Noske, Minister of Defense, is predicted, as he can no longer rely on the support of the military leaders.

King Alfonso on Advent of Peace

MADRID, Spain (Tuesday)—"It was with ineffable joy that I received and you received the news of the certain advent of peace," said King Alfonso in his speech from the throne at the opening of the Cortes today. The ceremony took place in the Senate House, adjoining the palace, instead of the Chamber of Deputies.

BRITISH VIEW OF SCAPA FLOW ISSUE

First Lord of Admiralty States
in House of Commons That as
Ships Were Interned It Was
Impossible to Prevent Scuttling

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—When questioned in the House of Commons yesterday regarding the scuttling of the German fleet, Mr. Walter Long, First Lord of the Admiralty, said that all the information yet available had already been published. Admiral von Reuter had stated verbally that he personally ordered the sinking of the ships under the impression that the armistice had ceased on Saturday at noon. There would be no difficulty in circulating an order, as the admiral was allowed to visit his ships for the maintenance of discipline, being conveyed in a British boat for the purpose.

After stating that the Allies are now considering the reparations question in Paris, Mr. Long pronounced as incorrect the statement that the German crews have been changed periodically, and said that the British Admiralty's failure to take precautions to prevent scuttling was due to the fact that this was impossible, as the ships were interned and not surrendered, and that the Admiralty, therefore, had no power to guard them.

The Admiralty's naval advisers did not favor internment and their views were clearly and definitely expressed at the time, but the heads of the allied governments decided for internment, and this has, of course, controlled the situation ever since and made the prevention of scuttling impossible.

When questioned further, Mr. Long said that the placing of British guards aboard would unquestionably have violated the armistice. As to whether the Admiralty would welcome a public inquiry by court-martial, he remarked that a necessary preliminary to holding a court-martial is to have some one to try.

Prospect of Saving Vessels

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The British Admiralty announces that the admiral commanding the first battle squadron at Scapa Flow reports that there is every prospect of saving the warships Baden, Emden, Frankfurt and Nürnberg, if tugs with pumps can be got there in time. There is, however, no prospect of saving others without elaborate operations. Two Scapa Flow are afloat and 18 have been beached. The Admiralty disclaims responsibility for the sinkings, as the allied representatives alone decided on internment, as apart from surrender.

Note of Protest Against Sinking

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The Council of Four has sent a note to Germany, making a protest against the sinking of the German fleet at Scapa Flow, and against the burning of French battle flags in Berlin. The action followed reports of a special committee. The note recited that the actions of the Germans at Scapa Flow and in their own capital give examples of a spirit which the Germans must conquer if they desire to be accepted into the League of Nations on a footing equal with the other members.

EDUCATIONAL BAN IN RUSSIA

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—A Moscow wireless message states that the Commissary for Education has decreed the closure of all English schools where religious instruction is given and has prohibited instruction in the Hebrew language.

DRY ENFORCEMENT BILL IS DRASTIC

Any Beverage With More Than
One-Half of 1 Per Cent of
Alcohol Declared Intoxicating
—Regulations Are Stringent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Efforts to define beer with 2½ per cent of alcohol as non-intoxicating were unavailing before the Judiciary Committee of the United States House of Representatives and the enforcement bill for war-time and constitutional prohibition will be introduced today with a provision declaring any beverage with more than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol to be intoxicating.

The drastic nature of the bill is indicated in the following section: "That no person shall, on or after the date when the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States goes into effect, nor while the War Prohibition Act shall be in force, manufacture, sell, barter, give away, transport, import, export, deliver, furnish, receive, or possess any intoxicating liquor except as authorized in this act, and all the provisions of this act shall be literally construed to the end that intoxicating liquor as a beverage may be prohibited. Liquor for non-beverage purposes and wine for sacramental purposes may be purchased, sold, transported, and used as herein provided."

Every person legally permitted to have liquor is required to report to the proper authorities within 10 days after the passage of the act, and possession after the date when any person not legally permitted under this title to possess liquors shall be regarded as evidence that it is kept for purposes of sale. This, however, does not apply to home stocks.

There is still no indication here that President Wilson will act to nullify the War-Time Prohibition Act, which will go into effect on July 1. The enforcement bill will pass the House before then, but may not be passed in the Senate for several days thereafter, though it will be expedited.

Wisconsin Liquor Contest

Drys Making Hard Fight Against
2½-Per-Cent Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—Dry leaders and the State at large are marshaling every available resource to prevent the passage by the State Assembly of a bill already favorably voted on by the Senate, to permit the manufacture and sale of beer and wine containing 2½ per cent alcohol. If the measure passes, Governor Philipp will undoubtedly sign it, it is said.

Drys have two hopes. The first is that the bill will never get to the Governor, though it is thought the Assembly will adopt it. The other lies in the provision that if Congress, in defining intoxicating liquor should rule out liquor with 2½ per cent of alcohol, the Wisconsin law would become void.

The Wisconsin Anti-Saloon League is directing its fight almost wholly against the provisions for the high percentage alcohol as defined in the bill. It is recognized that a provision creating a commission to enforce prohibition, and giving him funds to carry on the work, is a valuable feature. The Anti-Saloon League wants the measure to define as intoxicating any beverage containing over one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol. It believes this will square with the regulatory measure to be adopted by Congress, and that the adoption of any higher percentage is merely a plan to legalize a sale of liquor in a way not contemplated within the meaning of the federal amendment to make the Nation dry.

FILIPINOS FILLING OFFICIAL POSITIONS

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—The first effects of the efforts of the Filipinos to obtain their independence were noticeable recently upon the arrival of a transport from Manila. A large number of Americans who recently held high positions in the Philippines Government, and who have been retired with a year's pay under a recent act of the insular Legislature, were on their way home. As fast as the vacancies in positions occur they are filled by Filipinos, even in the directorship of bureau of the departments.

Dr. A. J. Cox is one of the former department heads returning home. For the last seven years he has been director of the bureau of science of the Department of Education. He says: "The Legislature passed an act which retires heads of bureaus and other employees and teachers, giving them a year's pay but concluding their service with the government. This, I understand, is in anticipation of the hoped-for independence of the Philippines. In looking forward to this status they are preparing to retire most of the Americans in service and replace them with Filipinos."

COTTON STRIKE IN ENGLAND SETTLED

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

MANCHESTER, England (Tuesday)—The cotton strike was settled on Monday at a conference in Manchester arranged by the Cotton Reconstruction Board between the employers and the men's representatives. After considerable discussion both parties recommended for acceptance a 48-hour week with an increase of 30 per cent on the standard price list of wages, with an equivalent alteration in pay for those workpeople whose wages are not governed by the standard price lists. This agreement is to remain in operation for 18 months. It was further recommended that work be resumed Monday next.

PROTECTION ASKED FOR DYE INDUSTRY

House Committee Told That the
United States Has Made Great
Progress, but Appeal Is Made
for an Adequate Tariff

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That before the end of this year there will be available to the textile and other industries of the United States a line of dyestuffs products sufficient to give a full range of colors of fastness equal to anything Germany was able to send to this country before the war, is the belief of Dr. J. Merritt Matthews of the American Dye Institute.

Dr. Matthews, in a plea for recognition and protection for the American dye industry, told the House Committee on Ways and Means in Washington that the continuance of the American dye industry, which came into being through the opportunity offered by the war, would be menaced if an uncontrolled importation of foreign dyes were suddenly permitted.

"The future of the American dye industry," said Dr. Matthews, "is no longer in the hands of the manufacturers. Congress alone can preserve it by applying an adequate tariff, but above all, by controlling the situation over the next few years by the application of an import license system."

Progress of Dye Industry

Dr. Matthews said that when the industry began in 1915 it had to construct all its own basic foundations and to overcome interminable obstacles in the way of its development, brought about by American participation in the war. The plants were used largely for making war matériel, and the government's need for dyes and chemicals had to be met, sometimes to the total exclusion of their use for dye-making. Government priority of production made it impossible to obtain proper equipment, and a large part of the nation's chemical talent and technical men went into the government service.

"If you have to make your bricks," Dr. Matthews illustrated, "and not only make them, but at the same time learn how to make them, and the same way with all other materials, the building of a house is a rather difficult and time-consuming operation."

One feature illustrating the progress of the industry, Dr. Matthews pointed out, was the figures showing that production costs were decreasing toward a reasonably normal figure, thus showing an increase in manufacturing efficiency. As an example, the books of one of the larger makers started since the war began showed an average price per pound for aniline which decreased from 68.9 cents in January, 1916, to 25 cents in January, 1919.

Research and Investigation

When the United States entered the war and the German dye patents became available to American manufacturers, many people presumed the making of American dyes would henceforth be an easy matter. This, Dr. Matthews showed, was erroneous. Great as has been the accomplishment of the chemical foundation in acquiring these patents, the acquisition merely gave the right to use them; the ability to make the dyes had to be developed by long research and investigation.

All the time the American manufacturer was developing the industry he was under constant and tremendous pressure to keep the trade supplied with necessary dyes. Dr. Matthews did not believe there was any instance of an industry having to close down during the past four years because of lack of dyestuffs. The industry also supplied the colors for dyeing uniforms and textile equipment for the army, navy and marine corps. The colors for cottons were entirely different from those for woolsens, and yet the American dye industry, handicapped by lack of raw materials, managed to supply every pound of color needed.

Dr. Matthews submitted that the American dye industry had so far met its responsibility to the public. He urged that proper protection by tariff and license system now be provided in order that the industry might hold its own against what everybody knows to be the plans of Germany to work back into the American dye field.

DE VALERA PURELY A PRIVATE VISITOR

Washington Apprehends No Friction
With Britain, but Sees
Possibility That Political Use
May Be Made of the Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The presence in the United States of Eamon de Valera, who styles himself "President of the Irish Republic," gives the whole Irish question, as far as the United States Government is concerned, an aspect which officials here believe must be handled not only with caution but with the greatest delicacy.

While this fact is fully realized by officials at the State Department, there is some apprehension that statesmen on Capitol Hill are not going to be satisfied until they draw the Irish question as a major issue into American state and national politics. Every Senator who takes the role of protagonist of Irish independence and pleads for a hearing of the cause of Ireland, invariably, bases his demand on the "right of self-determination," as proclaimed by President Wilson.

No Friction With British

Representatives of the British Government, so far as is known, have made no representations whatever to the United States Government regarding the presence here of de Valera or the rôle he assumes. So far as this government is concerned he is here purely in the capacity of a private individual and will not be received in any official capacity. That the State Department would frown on any concerted attempt to raise funds or issue bonds to float a scheme that would be prima facie hostile to the British Government is a foregone conclusion. It was stated yesterday that the situation is perfectly well understood, the course of action determined and that there is not the least danger that any friction will be caused between the two countries by the presence of the representatives of Irish freedom.

The danger, it is pointed out, is due to a different factor, namely, the willingness of professional politicians to bring extraneous issues into national politics, largely, it is said, for the sake of the vote "up home."

As President Wilson has been subjected to considerable embarrassment from his political followers on this score, it is said that in his address to the Senate on his return from France he will have something to say on the attitude of the government.

Debate in Senate

During a debate on the floor of the Senate yesterday, William E. Borah, Republican, Senator from Idaho, vigorously defended his resolution calling upon the Peace Conference to give a hearing to the Irish representatives.

Medill McCormick, Republican, Senator from Illinois, chimed in with a plea that the representatives of Egypt should also be heard.

David I. Walsh, Democrat, Senator from Massachusetts, asserted that "it is not a party question" but one which concerns all Democrats and Republicans, who are anxious that the basic axiom of self-determination be fulfilled.

"For one," said Senator Walsh, "shall refuse to allow it to be a party question so far as I can prevent it being one; but I want to say as a friend of this Administration, as one who believes in its policies and its principles, that if this Peace Conference ends without the representatives of this government saying to the representatives of the other powers at that Peace Conference that when America said she believed in the principle of self-determination, she believed in it not only to be applied to our enemies, but to be applied to ourselves—I say that we appear to the disinterested world to be insincere unless some representative of America at that Peace Conference has said: 'To show our good faith, to show our belief in the fundamental principle, we invite here the representatives of the Philippine Islands to plead their case of self-determination and independence, and we ask you, Great Britain, to allow here the representatives of the Irish people to plead and present their case.'"

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URUGUAY AGREES TO LEAGUE AIMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The National Administrative Council of Uruguay, in answer to an inquiry from the President of the Republic as to joining the League of Nations, declared the council to be of one accord in stating its agreement with the basic aims of the League of Nations, "which is to settle international disputes by rules founded on justice and to abolish the rule of force which inevitably leads to armed conflict, with its attendant disasters."

The reply continues: "The deterrent example of the recent European convulsion has inspired the conscience and the heart of all statesmen of the present day with the supreme desire to create, at all costs, an efficient formula, supported by some higher force which shall be above all national power and constitute a guarantee of peace and justice to all mankind."

SUFFRAGE WINS IN MASSACHUSETTS

House of Representatives Votes
185 to 47 for Ratification
of Federal Amendment—
Favorable Action in Texas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Massachusetts House of Representatives, yesterday, by a ballot of 185 to 47, voted for the ratification of the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment, following the example of the Senate, which, on June 19, favored ratification, 34 to 5.

An unsuccessful attempt was made in the House to substitute for the straight suffrage amendment a bill for a referendum in two parts at the state election, one to the male voters, the other to the women who have the right to vote for school committees.

The suffrage advocates declared that whenever any great issue has been pending, Massachusetts did not take refuge behind a referendum, but faced the issue manfully. A vote for referendum, it was argued, is a vote against suffrage. In 1915 the people voted strongly against the amendment to make women notaries public, but last year they voted for it overwhelmingly. This shows a change of opinion which justifies a change of vote now, it was claimed. The opposition to suffrage, it was declared, comes from districts where the liquor interests are strong.

The vote on the substitution of the referendum resolution was 67 yeas to 166 nays.

Following the roll call on the adoption of the resolution for ratification, the galleries broke into applause and many women stood clapping hands and waving handkerchiefs. Speaker Warner did not use his authority to check them.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston News Office

AUSTIN, Texas—The House of Representatives of the Texas Legislature, in special session, voted on Tuesday to ratify the woman suffrage amendment to the federal Constitution. This action followed unsuccessful efforts to force through a resolution calling on the Governor to submit the amendment to the people for ratification in the general election. Advocates of woman suffrage in the Senate claim a majority of one in favor of ratification.

The record of the states of the Union on the issue of ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment is as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 38.	
Number that stand in favor, 8.	
Number that stand against, 0.	
Number needed of those yet to vote, 28.	
States that have ratified, with date:	
ILLINOIS—June 10, 1919.	
WISCONSIN—June 10, 1919.	
MICHIGAN—June 10, 1919.	
KANSAS—June 16, 1919.	
NEW YORK—June 16, 1919.	
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PLAN OF LEAGUE DECLARED BASED ON IMPERIALISM

Senator Borah, in Discussion of
Pending United States Army
Appropriation Bill, Says No
Disarmament Is Provided For

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The debate on the League of Nations was resumed in the United States Senate yesterday when, in the course of discussion of the Army Appropriation Bill, William E. Borah, Republican Senator from Idaho, assailed the framers of the league on the ground that while the axiom of disarmament was accepted in Art. VIII, there was no guarantee whatever that any steps would be taken to put it into effect, whereas there was every indication that what is contemplated "is the most stupendous program of armaments the world ever has seen in times of peace."

The Idaho Senator contended that the people were being misled by the promise to reduce armies and navies, with the consequent reduction in taxation. Starting with the army of 500,000 men demanded by the War Department to carry out obligations under the league, Senator Borah proceeded to argue that Art. VIII does not bind any nation signatory to the league to reduce her armed forces, but leaves it a matter for the individual nation to determine what is the "minimum consistent with domestic safety."

"Imperialism" Denounced
The "imperialistic designs" of the large powers in conference at Versailles, he said, had prevented the adoption of a standard, with the result that the armies now contemplated offer no hope for reduction, much less for disarmament. He charged that Great Britain served notice on the conference that she would not reduce her fleet by a single ship, and that the framers of the league had, therefore, to rest content with an empty formula.

Continuing his attack on the "imperialists" at Versailles, Senator Borah accused Mr. David Lloyd George, British Premier, of going back on his pre-election pledges. He charged that nothing less than conscription in the United States would enable this country to carry out its obligations for the maintenance of "the territorial integrity of nations" members of the league" under Article X.

"Does any one here believe," asked Senator Borah, "that Japan, the most pronounced representative of aggression now in existence, will disarm if permitted to determine for herself what is the minimum limit consistent with her safety?"

At this point in his address, the Senator from Idaho launched into a vigorous attack on the policy which prevailed at Versailles, and which permitted 36,000,000 people in China to be handed over to Japan, under the Shantung agreement.

Responsibilities Cited
"Under this agreement, the United States would be bound," Senator Borah asserted, "to support at all times the hold which Japan gained over 36,000,000 souls. Our future obligations under Art. X of the league would depend upon the territorial arrangements affected at Versailles. Our future course of action under obligations imposed by the league would not at all depend on whether or not we believed in the justice of these arrangements. It would be for us merely a question of carrying out or repudiating our obligations."

He proceeded to show how the decision in question might lead to unfortunate complications for the American democracy "if at any time 300,000,000 people inhabiting China should determine to come to the rescue of the 36,000,000 who inhabit the Shantung Province." As far as he was personally concerned, Senator Borah asserted, he would welcome such a stand on the part of the people of China, who had inherent rights which superseded territorial decisions at the hands of a Peace Conference.

"Supposing China signs the peace treaty under which the decision was made, then what?" interrupted Andrius A. Jones, Democrat, Senator from New Mexico.

The Idaho Senator answered that whether or not China signed the treaty, the obligation on the part of this country to support Japan's hold was decided under the "territorial aggression" clause of the League of Nations, and this despite the fact that "Japan is the most pronounced representative of aggression now in existence."

Disarmament Desired

Declaring that there is no evidence that disarmament is contemplated by the powers, Senator Borah said: "There was a very general belief, and pretty well justified by reason of declarations which

insurance that there would be a guarantee, and such a guarantee backed up by actual performance of disarmament.

"Notwithstanding the desire upon the part of all people to see a program of disarmament, and to see a situation brought about which would justify disarmament, we have presented to us not only a program in the form of the treaty and of the league which gives no guarantee or assurance of disarmament, but will so have an interpretation or a construction of the treaty and the league by the nations, who are more responsible for it, which indicates, beyond question, that these nations themselves do not expect disarmament and that upon the other hand there ought to be the most stupendous program of armament which the world has ever contemplated in time of peace.

Program of Armament

"If one will examine the program as outlined in England for its army and for the increase of its navy, in France, in Japan and in the United States, he will have no trouble in coming to the conclusion that those who are most familiar with the purpose of the treaty and of the league do not, for a moment, regard it as a program of disarmament. It is, on the other hand, calling for such armament as none of these nations in their separate and individual action has ever produced heretofore, without any league or any covenant between them; it presents such a program as none of these nations have heretofore thought it was necessary to have.

"I am going to call attention, therefore, to a provision with reference to disarmament and the construction which has been placed upon this provision, to the action which is already being taken in the light of this provision, and to the different budget systems which are being framed in contemplation of carrying out this provision.

"What I desire to call to the attention of the Senate and of the country is that the construction that has been placed upon Art. VIII by the advocates of the league in its discussion before the public is not the construction which is being placed upon it in the legislative assemblies or in Parliament, where the question of the amounts necessary to carry it into effect are considered in a concrete and practical way. It is having one construction in popular parlance and before the people at large. It is having an entirely different construction in the appropriation committees and in the parliaments which have to do with the subject.

Language Is Quoted

"Art. VIII provides: 'The members of the league recognize the maintenance of a peace require the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety, and the enforcement by common action of international obligations.'

"The language in which this statement is couched is somewhat significant in itself, which says: 'The members of the league recognize.' Without any particular commendation of any particular urgency of the principle, it recognizes that the maintenance of peace requires the reduction of national armaments, a principle which all thinking, reflecting, sane people do recognize. Without the reduction of national armament and a program which insures and guarantees that reduction, it is idle to talk about a world at peace.

"Reading further, the language is: 'The council, taking account of the geographical situation and circumstances of each state, shall formulate plans for such reduction for the consideration and action of the several governments.' Such plans shall be subject to reconsideration and revision at least every 10 years after these plans shall have been adopted by the several governments. The limit of armaments shall not be exceeded without concurrence of the council.'

No Change in Status

"That leaves the question of disarmament precisely where it was before. What is the difference between then and now? They recognize the principle that disarmament to the lowest point consistent with national safety is a sound principle, and every nation, I presume, would have been willing to state any time within the last 50 years that they recognized that principle. And yet the same nation or the same government proceeded at once to arm, and built vast fighting machines.

"After recognizing this principle in one paragraph, they turn about and leave the question of disarmament precisely where it was before—resting upon the individual discretion and judgment and initiative of each separate and individual nation.

"The initiative, the original program, is left solely and absolutely in the discretion of each individual nation. The program seems to now that in no distant day Germany is to be admitted to the League of Nations. I take it that there never would be, within the lifetime of any one who sits in this chamber, any thought or consideration of disarmament to the slightest degree if the German people are permitted, after they enter the league, to determine for themselves what their armament shall be. I take it, Mr. President, that there would not be the slightest step toward disarmament if the Japanese Government, which, in my judgment, is the most pronounced representative of Prussianism now in existence—is permitted to determine for itself what its disarmament shall be.

National Choice Unimpaired

"We have the same program precisely, unchanged in the slightest from the program of the past; a nation keeps its eye on the other nations of the earth, and arms or disarms according to its individual discretion and according to what each conceives to be its interest.

"I cannot, for myself, find anything in Article VIII which authorizes in any way or in any way assures or guarantees the program other than



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Paul Thompson
William E. Borah
United States Senator from Idaho

that which has existed at all times during the last 50 years. In other words, Mr. President, if there had been, in good faith, a determination to disarm, there could have been placed in the League of Nations, and in the treaty, certain standards or certain principles to which the different nations signing or agreeing would have agreed positively and affirmatively to accede; but no such program has been provided for, and why?

"Notwithstanding the secrecy which has prevailed with reference to this matter at Versailles, every one knows precisely why it was not inserted. That was because the nations of Europe were unwilling to have anything inserted which would, in the slightest degree, embarrass them in their program as it has obtained heretofore. Therefore we have only a general statement, a general recognition of an axiomatic principle, that disarmament must necessarily proceed, without any substantial provision or guarantee whatever that any disarmament is to take place.

"Had the program of disarmament ever proceeded to the point where it could be indorsed by the law, or had the league depended upon any substantial program of disarmament, the league would not have been framed, for it is an imperialistic proposition, and not a proposition based upon disarmament or upon the principles which were announced before the President went to Versailles.

"So, instead of what Mr. Lloyd George promised, an inhibition against conscription, it is permitted to stand, and we have already the assurance that it is to be applied in time of peace.

"England is raising an army of 1,000,000 men today. She is providing for an army of close to a million, it being only a few figures under that number; and how is England proceeding to secure that army? By conscription in time of peace. Just so surely as we enter this League of Nations, and the obligations of Articles X and XI are imposed upon any and the conditions of these articles are to be carried out by sending American boys to perform the services which will be required, just that certainly we will have conscription in this country in time of peace.

"We have our great organizations now already organized for universal military training; we have a condition being imposed upon us which will require conscription, and upon top of that we have the promise made that we will perform our part of the service of policing the different parts of the world, which in itself would require conscription, if nothing else did."

"Is it not a fact," said Senator Reed, interrupting, "that England's reputation of the proposition of disarmament was complete when England itself insisted that it would not reduce its fleet by a single ship? Does it not follow from that fact that England's chief confidence lay in her wooden forts, as she used to call them; her steel forts, or floating fortresses now, and does it not also follow from that that if England is to maintain an enormous fleet upon the seas, other nations must either implicitly trust her, or they must be prepared to defend themselves?"

"I think the Senator's statement is correct," answered Mr. Borah. "Will the Senator quote when England said, at any time in her history, that she would not reduce her fleet by one vessel?" asked G. M. Hitchcock, Senator from Nebraska.

"Yes, sir," James A. Reed, Senator from Missouri, answered. "During the early discussion of the peace league, after the delegates had assembled, the question came up and was discussed in the public press, not only for days, but for weeks, as to what the attitude of England would be. There was a time when it was understood that it was doubtful whether England would agree to go into a League of Nations. Finally the language was devised and written into the league that, in fixing

the armament, account should be taken of the peculiar situation of each nation. I cannot recall the exact language."

Statement Questioned

"What statesman stated it?" asked Senator Hitchcock.

"I can tell the Senator one of the statesmen who stated it—Mr. Churchill. I have it on my desk," Senator Borah answered.

"Yes—that that language was satisfactory to Great Britain," continued Senator Reed.

"And it was repeatedly stated by British statesmen that Great Britain would not reduce her fleet to any extent whatever. Now, I did not suppose there was a man who would deny that proposition."

"I deny it emphatically," retorted Mr. Hitchcock.

"I assert it most positively, and I assert it upon the strength of the general public press," replied Senator Reed.

"And I shall take very great pleasure in putting the names and the quotations I do not have them here with me at my desk. Moreover, I challenge the Senator to show, in a single instance, where Great Britain has proposed to reduce her fleet, and I challenge him if it is not a fact that Great Britain's appropriations for keeping up her fleet are as great as ever in the past, and if the statement just made by the Senator that Great Britain's army, that she is now preparing for the coming year, 1,000,000 men, is not correct?"

"I hope the Senator will introduce in his remarks," Senator Hitchcock said, "I consider it a highly reckless statement to say that Great Britain has said that she would not reduce her fleet one vessel, because the public opinion of Great Britain is just like the public opinion of the United States, and it is an overwhelmingly in favor of a limitation of armament, both on sea and on land, and it is that public opinion which is going to dominate the British Government from now on."

HONORARY DEGREE FOR MARSHAL JOFFRE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Desertions among the Bolsheviks are said to be increasing since the news of the recognition of the Koltchak Government at Omsk, Siberia, by the allied and associated powers, penetrated the fighting front. Advances received yesterday were optimistic because of the increased energy displayed by the Koltchak Government as a result of the assistance promised. Officials and peasants are reported to be cooperating more cordially, and the machinery of the distribution of the Siberian food supply has begun to operate efficiently.

BREWERS HOPE FOR 2.75 PER CENT BEER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office.

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—The Jackson Brewing Company, the largest in this city, yesterday sent signed circulars to all saloon keepers and sellers of beer in New Orleans urging them to pay the special malt liquor tax of \$20 and prepare to do business as usual after July 1. It is acting with the knowledge and consent of all the other breweries of New Orleans, advises its former trade that it expects to continue brewing a malt beverage containing 2.75 per cent alcohol, and that, even in the event of adverse court decisions, which it does not expect, the government probably will not enforce legislation reducing

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—The Senate has adopted a Reform Bill, sent up by the Chamber, which establishes proportional representation for parliamentary elections.

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COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Tuesday).—The Finnish Diet has voted in favor of a republican form of government.

FALL RESOLUTION ACTION POSTPONED

Republican Members of Senate Foreign Relations Committee Divide on Question of Reporting the Measure at Once

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Republican members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations split yesterday on the Fall resolution declaring a state of peace between the United States and Germany and directing the immediate withdrawal of all American soldiers from Europe. By a vote of 12 to 4 the committee postponed final action on the resolution until next Monday, when Senator Fall said he hoped to have it ordered reported to the Senate. Six Republican Senators voted with the Democrats to delay action, while all four of the votes that were cast in favor of immediate action were Republican.

The vote was recorded when Claude Swanson, Democrat, Senator from Virginia, moved that the committee adjourn until Monday after the Fall resolution had been discussed by the committee for an hour. The four Republicans who voted against adjourning were A. B. Fall, New Mexico; Hiram Johnson, California; W. E. Borah, Idaho; George Moses, New Hampshire.

Senator Fall declared later that the vote was not a test vote as to whether the committee stood in regard to its resolution. He and other Republican members of the committee explained that the question at issue was whether the resolution should be reported to the Senate and pressed to a vote in that body immediately, or whether the committee should wait until after the Germans have really signed the treaty.

The discussion on the resolution was confined entirely to the Republicans in the committee meeting. They heatedly debated the advisability of reporting the measure at once. Senators Fall and Borah insisting that the Germans would have signed the treaty before final action could be taken on the resolution by both houses of Congress.

Sensors Lodge, Knox and Harding declared that, while they favor the resolution, they believed the committee should hold up the measure until the treaty has been actually signed.

Senator Harding said that the resolution would be reported by the committee "a jiffy" if it is shown after the treaty is signed that there is any truth in the declarations of William Howard Taft and other advocates of the league that upon the signing of the treaty by Germany and three of the allied nations, those nations could at once resume trade relations with Germany.

"Some of us do not agree with Mr. Taft's contention," Senator Harding continued. "We are of the opinion that the United States can conclude peace with Germany and resume commercial relations with the Germans without delay, irrespective of what the entente nations do. We favor the Fall resolution, but we do not believe the present is the time to report it or to call upon the Senate to act on it. When the peace treaty has been signed there will be ample time and opportunity to bring it to a vote in the Senate."

"I hope the Senator will introduce in his remarks," Senator Hitchcock said, "I consider it a highly reckless statement to say that Great Britain has said that she would not reduce her fleet one vessel, because the public opinion of Great Britain is just like the public opinion of the United States, and it is an overwhelmingly in favor of a limitation of armament, both on sea and on land, and it is that public opinion which is going to dominate the British Government from now on."

INCREASED KOLTCHAK PROGRESS REPORTED

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WAR CONTRACTS MUCH REDUCED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—"Purchase and storage" contracts outstanding June 1 aggregated \$107,000,000, against more than one billion when hostilities ceased, according to a War Department report. Of the 17,000 contracts which have been liquidated, more than half were settled without cost to the government, suspension having caused the contractors no loss. It is estimated that contracts still to be liquidated will result in additional savings of more than \$1,000,000,000.

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PLANS FOR SIGNING PEACE ARRANGED

Mr. Clemenceau to Open Ceremonies—Treaty to Be Carried to Mr. Wilson and Premiers

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—(By The Associated Press).—Although the day for signing the treaty has not been definitely fixed, it has been decided that the hour for the ceremony will be at 2 p. m. The Peace Conference secretariat is still without official knowledge of the personnel of the new German peace delegation and does not know when it will arrive in Versailles.

INSURRECTION IN PERSIA REPORTED

Guerrilla War Also Said to Have Begun—Soviet Republic Is Proclaimed in Mugan Province

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LONDON, England (Tuesday).—A Moscow wireless message reports the outbreak of an insurrection in Persia against the British occupation authorities and states that a guerrilla war has begun. A further message states that a soviet republic has been proclaimed in the Mugan province, the southern part of the Baku Government with 300,000 inhabitants, of whom 17 per cent are Muhammadans. A Tzarskoe Selo wireless message states the Italian higher military command in the Caucasus has arrived in Tiflis and that the Prince of Savoy is among the staff.

German Plan to Attack Poles

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PARIS, France (Wednesday).—It is stated that material proof has been adduced by the Poles that a German plan to attack them has been devised and is ready for execution. Concentrations of troops and skirmishes are reported on the frontier. It is authoritatively stated that the Allies will take stern measures if the Germans attempt to realize their plan.

Bolsheviki Abandon Theodosia

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LONDON, England (Tuesday).—A Bolshevik wireless message admits a retreat to within 100 versts southwest of Astrakhan, and in the Crimea the abandonment of Theodosia, which is now 50 versts from the fighting line. Since beginning his offensive General Denikin has taken more than 90,000 square miles of territory and 32,000 prisoners.

EFFORT TO UNITE LIBERALS IN SPAIN

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MADRID, Spain (Tuesday).—Although for some days it has appeared doubtful whether Antonio Maura, Premier of Spain, would be able to face a new Cortes, it now appears that he will do so, and that the inevitable crisis will not occur until after the summer. As a result of strong pressure, it seems that the Datists are likely to give the government a little more support than had been announced, but they still insist upon their absolute independence.

Upon Mr. Salvador's initiative, a great effort is being made to effect a union of all liberal sections and establish a homogeneous Liberal Party such as has not existed for some years. Both the Count de Romanones and Marquess de Albuquerques, the leaders of the two most important sections, have expressed themselves favorably to the idea and only Mr. Alba's assent is now needed to make the scheme practicable. This is regarded as an extremely important movement, from which great consequences may arise.

TESTIMONY BEGINS IN TOWNLEY CASE

JACKSON, Minnesota.—Taking of testimony at the trial of A. C. Townley, president of the National Non-Partisan League and Joseph Gilbert, a former league organizer, on an indictment charging conspiracy to commit sedition, was begun in District Court yesterday, after Judge E. C. Dean had denied a motion of the defense to dismiss the case. Dismissal was asked on the ground that the indictment charges more than one offense and that the action brought by the State usurps the power of the federal government to prosecute cases of alleged disloyalty.



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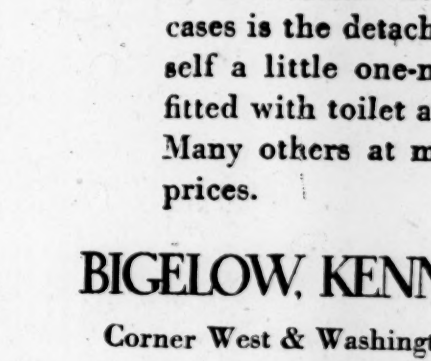
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regiments of infantry will guard the palace grounds during the ceremony; within the Marble Court, through which all the witnesses except the Germans will pass, will be stationed a company of drummers and bagpipers. No other musicians will participate. The soldiers within the palace will all be members of the Republican Guard, wearing silver helmets, red coats and white breeches.

"HANDLEY PAGE" IS READY FOR FLIGHT

Admiral Kerr, in Charge of Aeroplane, Intimates Atlantic Trip Will Be Attempted Soon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland.—Admiral Mark Kerr, who is in charge of the Handley Page machine, which is expected to attempt the transatlantic flight soon, has intimated that his aeroplane is now ready for the trip, and will start as soon as the Atlantic weather conditions are favorable. It is understood that while it was originally intended to fly to the Irish coast, it is now not at all unlikely that the giant plane will make a course for Gibraltar which is almost 400 miles further from Newfoundland than Clifden, Ireland, where Capt. John Alcock and Lieut. Arthur W. Brown landed.

Capt. Frederick P. Raynham is still busy getting the Martinsyde machine ready and will probably make a trial flight during the present week. He declares that he feels quite confident of reaching the other side when he does start, and says that he hopes that this will be no later than July 2.

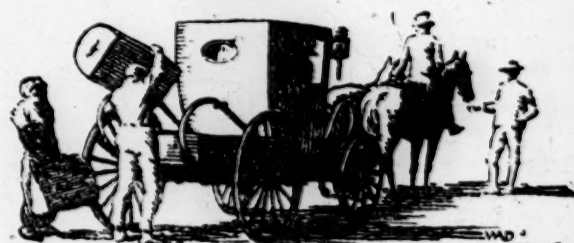
Proposed Course of Airship R-34

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia.—The Air Council of the British Admiralty has instructed the captain of the dirigible R-34 to pass over Nova Scotia, possibly at Halifax, on his transatlantic flight, and to drop a bag of letters from United Kingdom officials to prominent Canadians. It was announced here yesterday by H. R. Silver, president of the Board of Trade.

Mr. Silver made public a cable message from the agent-general of Nova Scotia in London, stating that the big airship, in her proposed flight from East Fortune, Scotland, to Mineola, New York, would pass over Halifax, "provided weather conditions do not necessitate a more southerly course." The Admiralty expressed regret that it would not be possible for the R-34 to land at Halifax because of the considerable time that would be required for making refueling arrangements.

BREWERY WORKERS STRIKE

MERIDEN, Connecticut.—Employees of the Connecticut Breweries Company here struck on Tuesday because the management would not guarantee them work after July 1.



When you travel, the right bag does away with many an inconvenience.

You can find the right bag here, whether you want an exquisite hand-bag in silk and silver, or a substantial, completely fitted suit case.

Most attractive are bags in black silk with Dutch silver clasp, navy blue with gold, bead work and gold, and the new butterfly shape in fancy stripes.

A convenient novelty in suit cases is the detachable tray—itself a little one-night case, all fitted with toilet articles.

Many others at many different prices.

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LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 759)

Behavior of Colored People

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The writer of letter No. 733 to your paper on May 21, 1919, on Negroes and Africa claims to have been annoyed lately by the poor behavior of colored people. I wish to give a few of the reasons for this statement.

It is not generally known that the majority of colored children receive about one-tenth the amount that a white child receives for education. In a number of cities many colored people are forced to live in the slums and the worst parts of these cities. Unless a colored person is willing to be a porter, waiter, maid, or cook he can seldom find anything else to do; if he does get other work, he must work for half the pay a white person receives. Therefore, being segregated, Jim-crowed, disfranchised, lynched, and with no rights that a white man feels bound to respect, it is surely the eighth wonder how colored people manage to get along as well as they do.

It is well to remember that with all this to endure we have never had in America a colored anarchist or traitor. Poor behavior is usually caused by lack of training or very poor training. As the colored man had no choice in the matter but was forced to come to America through slavery, he can hardly be called an immigrant. It is true Africa is rich. Let us hope the colored man will retain his ancestral home so he may show the white man what democracy, brotherly love, and the Golden Rule really mean.

I would be grateful if you can find space for this letter in your good paper.

(Signed) LEON HUMPHREY,
Washington, District of Columbia,
May 27, 1919.

(No. 783)

Provision for the Barroom Cat

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

As many places for the sale of liquors will probably be closed on or before July 1, and as cats are kept at many of these places, will you not be kind enough to let it be known that the Animal Rescue League will be glad to send after, and humanely care for, all such animals, when requested to do so?

Our agents are very busy in collecting animals, but if we have sufficient notice in advance of the date of closing, we shall be glad to cover all such cases and thus prevent the possibility of many animals being uncared for, or adding to the number of unfortunate strays.

(Signed)
MRS. HUNTINGTON SMITH,
President of the Animal Rescue League,
51 Carver Street, Boston, Massachusetts,
June 20, 1919.

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Cabinet Locks
When you want to secure the contents of your desk, cabinet, drawers, chest, or safe, Yale Cabinet Locks are built up to the Yale standard—each lock best for its intended purpose. The Yale trademark on the cabinet lock you buy is our guarantee of satisfaction. Yale Inspection insures the quality you expect of Yale.
The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.
9 East 40th St., New York City
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ANNAPOLIS AND THE NAVAL ACADEMY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

"June week" in Annapolis is the same thing as commencement week in the ordinary college town.

The Naval Academy is not old enough to have many traditions, but one must not imagine that it is without color on that account. All Annapolis is colorful and the navy shares the quality generously. One of the striking things about the academy is its contrast with the town outside its high walls. Within, everything is modern, spick and span, with an air of being freshly washed and trimly groomed; without, haphazard and go-as-you-please notes predominate. The spots of interest in Annapolis are the old State House, with its wooden dome, and the brick mansions—built before there was a United States to have a navy—which bespeak colonial qualities. Lying between these is a nondescript filling of houses of varying sizes and degrees. In June, however, a wealth of roses and other luxuriant bloom and foliage veil everything with the season's loveliness. Only the shops seem mean and poor.

Annapolis was named for English Queen Anne and important streets are named: Hanover, King George, Duke of Gloucester and Prince George. Annapolis, like Boston, has its "Tea Party," only in this instance the owner applied the torch to the "Peggy Stewart," which had on board offending tea. There was a local Paul Revere, too, Col. Tench Tilghman, of Washington's staff, who rode from Yorktown to Philadelphia carrying the news of Cornwallis' surrender. While Cambridge cherishes the elm under which Washington took command of the army, the Annapolis State House has a room in which he resigned his command at the end of the war.

Accommodations Taxed

June week taxes the capacity of the old town. Every room is engaged long ahead. With more than 400 midshipmen graduating, some of the parents, sisters and friends had to journey back and forth to Baltimore or Washington this year to find accommodations.

The sward, sloping toward the Severn River and Chesapeake Bay, has never had a fresher green or the trees more luxuriant foliage for June week than this year, persons who know the academy well told visitors. There is no greater authority than the head watchman, who has been there 45 years. He and his assistants have all served in the navy before being pensioned off with these jobs. They speed successive parting classes and welcome the incoming. They see the passing of old customs and the erection of new buildings. They have seen Spanish gulls added to French and English on the grounds and now they are watching for German gulls.

One doesn't hear anything more about "running the naval for hazing," the visitor said to the watchman, who was acting as guide.

"No, it's all honor now," he replied. Other times, other customs, in more ways than one at the Naval Academy. "How small the men look," commented the visitor, watching formation and listening to the rhythmic tramp of feet as the midshipmen marched to recitations answering the beat of the drum.

Men Well Trained

"No, they're not small," he corrected. "They're just thin. Look at those fellows, they're tall enough; they're trained down. A man may come in fat, but he can't keep it. They keep 'em trained down."

They rise at 6 o'clock, these slim, well set up boys, and they move with precision from one task to another with brief respites until they turn in at 10 o'clock at night. First class men may go into the town without special leave from 5:30 until 6:30 in the afternoon. Lower class men have less liberty and the plebes are allowed out only at long intervals.

There is one feature of life at the Naval Academy which is not widely known. For several years the law permitting enlisted men to enter the academy and win promotion on the same terms as men regularly appointed by congress has been in effect. Under this law the Secretary of the Navy may appoint 100 young enlisted men who have won their places in competitive examination. Some young men who do not find it easy to obtain an appointment by congress.

Trim Ankles
identify the
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Boston Garter
It holds the socks snug and smooth, without binding, gives absolute security and comfort.
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George Frost Co., Makers, Boston

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Many Savings Depositors now do their banking by mail, with entire safety.
4½ Per Cent
Was the rate of the last dividend in our Savings Department. We invite your account, whether small or large. Write us.
Park Trust Company
WORCESTER, MASS.

lish style, lively and gay. How many summers they had spent here! Now that they know the sadness of life, the horrors of war, the ruthlessness of the wicked, they think no doubt that real happiness was inclosed there in those cool apartments of their childhood. The view they commanded was delightful, a horizon admirably suited for the enjoyment of the eye. Together with the joy of life, one breathed an exquisite perfume of strawberries, flowers, and pines.

For the Princess the forest had no secrets, the mountains no obstacles. Every path, every copse, was familiar to her. The great Rumanian forest is so picturesque, so varied in color and odors, so full of flowers, of spruces, and of birds. In the distance one hears the barking of dogs and the tiny bells of the flocks of sheep. The shepherd has taken them to the mountains. He lives on the border of some glade in his "stana," a wretched hut, made out of tree trunks and covered with dry leaves, earth and straw mats. Inside there are two rooms. In one he has his kitchen and all that is necessary for the making of cheese. In the monotony of passing time his days go by, resembling another. After sunset the shepherd takes up his reed flute and the melancholy of his song echoes that of the night. These are some of the scenes the Princess came across in the course of her long horseback rides. On returning to her nest these varied pictures rose up in her mind. She would think of the shepherd each morning sees the sun rise and each evening the stars come out, of the peasants who tilled the fertile soil which every summer is covered with a bright mantle of gold. And she felt drawn closer to this noble Nation whose Queen she is today.

A Latin atmosphere surrounded her in the country which proudly claims itself descendant from Rome, where every man feels himself to be a son of Trajan's soldiers. Thus no doubt the Queen made herself a true Rumanian. Cornelia lived only for her own sons, but Rumania's Queen adopted all her soldiers for her sons.

The horsewoman of the forest of Sinaia became a nurse. She shared every suffering, every hardship. She wept with all the mothers, with all the orphans.

The dreams of the nest had been so beautiful. How could they end so tragically! What a struggle, what a Calvary! The Nation's hopes seemed to be fulfilled, greater Rumania constituted, the wind of victory was blowing. They followed the entente. In every corner of the country and beyond the borders in the oppressed Rumanian provinces one heard the shouts of freedom and liberty. All of a sudden the sky darkened and fortune turned. The enemy from everywhere entered as a conqueror, and marched toward the capital. The army retired to the north, in order to reform itself and fight again. The enemy's planes chased them. In the station of Bucharest they bombed the trains. These left, however, filled with refugees, who covered the roofs of the cars. Some of the bridges were so low that many of the unfortunate people were scraped off. But nothing broke the will of a people determined on victory. The Queen nursed the wounded. A friend of mine saw her pass through the station at Iassy. They were just taking out of the cars poor people, who were laid down outside the station. There was not a free bed in any hospital. The Queen personified to them the motherland. In her were embodied all the mothers, all the wives. Hers was the last womanly heart which came to beat at the bedside of the martyrs; hers the last role which passed before their eyes. A wounded soldier said to one of her officers: "She is too young and beautiful to be called our mother, but when one is in pain one becomes a child, and she is our little 'maman'."

The Princess' Nest is far off today. The Queen will see it again with emotion. How will she find it? The sky at which she loved to look through the trees of the Rumanian forest will seem to her more beautiful than before, because all Rumania is alive. The blood of the heroes has rendered still more sacred the liberty of this country, where life is beginning again, where hopes are coming true, and where springs and birds have started again their songs.

ELK IN THE NATIONAL FOREST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN DIEGO, California—Plans are being made to transfer a herd of elk, numbering 28, from Bala Park to the Laguna Mountains. The animals have been quite an attraction to tourists, but their multiplication has been a problem in the way of feed and care. The elk will be set at liberty in the Cleveland National Forest as soon as the district attorney can prepare an ordinance providing adequate protection. While it is now a felony to kill an elk, the law is deficient in that it does not prohibit chasing or capture.

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a stamp similar in design, color and watermark, but possessing, or failing to possess, some minor but all-important variation. It is also a case in point where the ordinary general collector scores over his more particular brother philatelist, for the specialist will endeavor to get all varieties of a particular stamp, whereas the general collector is quite content with one, not unnaturally choosing the commoner variety. Some examples of these "poor relations" may prove of interest here. First take the penny, blue, Barbados, of 1861, a copy of which may be obtained for 1s. or 18d.; but the aristocrat of this issue with pin perforation 12½ is listed at £10. Early New Zealand offers good examples, too, and then in old English we have the penny, red, of the fifties, plate 225 of which is worth £1, but the "simple life" collector, content with an ordinary specimen, could buy many thousands of penny reds for this sum, any one of which would serve his purpose and fill the space in his collecting book.

There seems to be no doubt now that the numbered 8d. King George stamps. That it will be replaced by another stamp on ordinary uncolored paper is equally certain, for the 8d. denomination is one much in demand, for 6d. registered parcels especially.

Of the values up to and including the 1s., the 10d. blue is by far the scarcest, and is really quite a difficult one to get. The latest French catalogue quotes the 10d. at 45d., nearly half face value, which is unusually high for a current stamp. Reference to the French catalogue recalls the fact that the old French 5 francs of 1869 is steadily advancing in value, and is now quoted at 50s. used and five times this amount in mint condition. In the English catalogue of 1917, it was listed at half this figure.

There is a good deal of speculation as to the present and future value of the four "war tax" stamps which Ceylon brought out just after the cessation of hostilities. The values of the King George type to be overprinted "War Tax" are the 1, 2, 3, and 5 cents, the 1 cent, of course, being the new provisional—1 cent on 5 cents purple.

The government printing office, the stamps being placed on sale on Nov. 18—just a week after the armistice. Why Ceylon is so late in the day with a war issue is not easy to explain, but it has been suggested that the authorities were anxious to bring out these stamps and the increased postal tariff at the same time. Overprinting always opens up a field of exploration for the hunter after varieties, and there are just one or two minor varieties to be noted in connection with these belated war stamps. In the 3 cents green, the letters "a" and "r" in "war" almost join, and this has been found to occur on the fifty-fourth stamp in every top left hand pane. As there are four panes of 60 stamps each in one complete sheet of 240 stamps, there will be only one stamp containing the variety in every 240. In the 2 and 5 cents values there is a broken "U" occurring 24 times in each sheet. The variety is to be found on the twentieth, twenty-eighth, thirtieth, fiftieth, fifty-eighth, and sixtieth stamp on each pane of 60 stamps.

THE PRINCESS' NEST

Translated from an article in Le Gaulois by Paul Labbé

How beautiful Sinaia was before the war! A town of luxury and gaiety in the midst of verdure and flowers! Tall trees lined the streets, and from the balcony of the monastery, to the left, the view extended on the narrowing valley of the Prahova, which meandered at the foot of the mountains black with pines. To the right the foaming river rushed down across a widened and verdant country, brightened by white houses.

The forest begins right in town. At first it looks like a huge park. Trails and roads, beautifully kept, wind up to the Peles, the summer residence of Carmen Sylva. There the poet queen had gathered together a collection of beautiful things—sometimes, however, too freely indulging in the German taste. Peles, the residence of the Crown Princess, was built close to the Peles. And further in the forest, high up in the trees, a little summer house nestled, in which the new Queen loved to rest in solitude. The Princess' Nest was the name given to this light shelter all wreathed in foliage and vines, so well suited to dreaming. The big trees which protected it were so tall that they seemed to touch the heavens.

The villa of the Crown Princess was altogether different from the pompous residence of Carmen Sylva. It was more like the latter, overcrowded with furniture and bric-a-brac. One felt by the familiar objects with which the Princess surrounded herself that it was the home of an English woman who was fond of comfort and modern style. At once one detected in her the artist—sketches bearing her signature testified to it—the sportswoman—trophies of the chase, and prints representing horse races were to be seen everywhere—the believer for the interior decorations had kept something of her prayers and revealed her deep faith.

On the third floor was the suite of the young Princess, furnished in English style.

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and all the beautiful wash spread itself out on the muddy ground. "It was most unfortunate," Mrs. Tupper tells you with great dignity. "Especially that woman opposite going ha ha out of her window when I went to pick them up. I never let on I see her—the unenlightened thing! But the wrinkly smile is not far away, and in a trice we're both chucking though Mrs. Tupper does declare as soon as she can straighten her face 'It's no laughable matter, not for me.'"

So far as we know there's only one drawback to Mrs. Tupper, she's a born idealist, and it's most demoralizing to a family unused to such ardent admiration. If you do the least little thing for her, she doesn't know how she'll ever repay you; and then her verdict on the charades at a Christmas party was flattering enough to rekindle our smoldering histrionic ambitions, for the next morning she told us "That was a fine piece of acting, that there grand opera last night, why I've paid a dollar and not seen as good." The highest praise of all, though, was reserved for her mistress. One day



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"It's no laughable matter, not for me!"

she gave Mrs. Tupper a morning off, to go and meet a soldier brother "home from a place in England he called Blighty." "Ma'am," she said very impressively, "there surely will be more than one star in your crown, you're so good to me."

PHILATELIC NOTES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—It was announced at a meeting of one of the best-known English philatelic societies recently that a competition for the best general collection of stamps had to be declared void, as there was but one entrant. Now this society has a membership of nearly 10, and the fact that only one entered for the competition would show that most of the members were specialists.

It seems a pity that the general collection should almost disappear like this. It is from want of encouragement on the part of philatelic clubs and societies, or is it that so many philatelists have come to regard the getting together of a general collection as an impossible undertaking? Yet there must be a great number of very keen and enthusiastic philatelists who are true to that form of collecting which is sometimes alluded to as "the simple life."

There are a great number of general collectors and the number of exchange clubs and stamp dealers grows this, for without the "simple life" these two institutions could not exist. Philatelic societies, however, might give a little more encouragement to the general collector. A good general collection will always command interest, if shown at any philatelic gathering, whereas a highly specialized collection will not arouse much enthusiasm. The reason is fairly obvious. The latter will be regarded as something beyond him by the general collector, and the specialist is keen on some other country. After all, the "simple life" collector is a happy mortal, for varieties of shade, perforation, and the trifling differences of overprint do not trouble him.

The group collector, that is the philatelist who confines his attention to a number or group of countries, is a type which has been on the increase during the past few years. There is the collector who takes British Colonies—a pretty substantial one to undertake; there is the devotee of South Americans, South Africans, French Colonies, and German States. There are others, too, not quite so well known. There is the collector who has chosen a group of countries or provinces which no longer have stamps of their own, such as Zululand, Labuan, Heligoland, and Roman States.

The numbers printed in the early issues of Siam appear to have puzzled a good many collectors. The first stamps which made their appearance in 1883 had six values, and there were 500,000 of each printed. It has been sometimes said that there could have been no real use for such a large number, and the stamps were intended to be sold for collectors as a source of revenue. I do not think this was so, for in those days Siam was a very different country, and the authorities there had in all probability never heard of stamp collecting. The appearance of the King's head on a stamp at all was then a serious matter, as the Siamese were very averse to being photographed. That is all changed nowadays, and judging by the number of Chinese photographers in the capital this old prejudice or superstition has disappeared.

Quite a number of rare and highly prized stamps have what may be termed their "poor relations," that is,



The Odd Man

An odd man, lady! Every man is odd!

Mrs. Tupper

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Do you know the little woman in blue who forever chases her around the tin of a well-known cleanser? Or perhaps you have watched her careerling across a wide expanse of yellow poster, high up on a boarding; if so, then you've some idea of our Mrs. Tupper. We've a theory they must be related—possibly long-lost sisters—for both have the same small determined figure, both find the same supreme satisfaction in polishing, and dust is anathema to the two of them.

Mrs. Tupper wears a big white apron and a cap, once one has before managed to make her cap look quite so like the headpiece of the queen in a pack of playing cards, but underneath the cap there's a face full of character—pink cheeks, pretty nose and alert eyes, with a wrinkly smile always ready for action. There's a popular fallacy that people only smile with their lips, excepting the pretty heroine in a story book, who on very particular occasions smiles with her eyes, but Mrs. Tupper smiles with her whole face, little wrinkles run like waves up from the corners of her mouth, round the twinkling eyes and all across her forehead. There's no withstanding an incoming tide like that, you've simply got to smile too.

A Good Morning's Work

"Oh, I'm a worker," she will tell you—and she is. If you wake up at half-past four on Monday morning you may hear stirrings overhead, and by and by some one will creep down in the dark, then three hours later, when the breakfast bell rings, there is Mrs. Tupper, bright as the brass kettle and beaming with pleasure that the wash is so well on its way. If on Wednesday you dare to suggest that it is not absolutely necessary to finish the ironing all in one day she will say, "Now it's no use talking, it fair gives me the shivers not to get the ironing done." So she does it.

It's true that in moments of excitement she's been known to lapse from "Yes, ma'am" to "Oh, my dear," but isn't she the mother of eight and her mistress no older than the eldest of them? Her rare unexpectedness is one of her great charms and, indeed, we've never ceased to marvel that so wholly delightful a person should have come in answer to a prosaic advertisement for a housekeeper. If a friend had recommended her to us as a particular favor, it would induce her to come after earnest solicitations and depositions on bended knee—but no, she brought herself, and brought with her that stanch loyalty, pride in the family, and "come to stay" feeling which we remember so well at home in England, where maids knew you from the cradle up; and it all goes to show that even in Canada—land of quick changes and acute domestic problems—the best are to be had.

Her Worthy Brood

There's nothing Mrs. Tupper enjoys quite so much as telling you about her family. It's worth while to make any excuse for visiting the kitchen while she's polishing the silver and has time to talk.

"Yes, Ronald, he's the youngest," she begins thoughtfully. Then warning the subject, adds: "Oh, he's an elegant little fellow," and she waves her hand, for her manner naturally veers on the dramatic. "Worked for a baker he did, and he said to his master, 'Am I worth more than \$4 a week to you?' That was last Monday, no it was the Monday before—and he says to him, 'If you stay six months I'll give you an advancement, me lad,' but Ronald he says, 'I can get more than that now, so I won't take this week for you, but then I'll have to leave sir, and his master put his hand on his shoulder and he says 'Ronald, you're a perfect little gentleman, if you need a test—11 monial come to me.' Oh he's a good boy! never heard him answer his father but he'd say 'Yes sir, no sir, yes sir, no sir.'"

Mrs. Tupper pauses for appreciation of Ronald, and then goes on impressively, "Min' you he could ha' got a dollar a day doing a rig, but horses don't lead me where."

You need understanding, though the statement is startlingly tall analyzed. Then she goes on, "I was a bit anxious but las' night when I got home an' he hears my feet a-shuffling on the mat to shake off the snow, 'It's Mother,' he says and he runs out to me and he says 'Mother I've got a job.' 'What is it?' I says. 'Come in an' tek your things off an' I'll tell you about it.' Says he, as proud as could be. 'An' mind you he's with a tailor an' he'll learn his job from end to end, an' get good money, too.' Then with a satisfied reminiscent sigh she adds, 'I've got a lot to be grateful for, eight such good children.'"

A Craftswoman's Pride

Next to appreciation of her family, Mrs. Tupper does like to have appreciation of her work. Every Monday we go through the same little ceremony. "Now just tek a look at my clothes on the line," she says, and you march judiciously to the kitchen window and express your satisfaction, and that is easily done, for though it wouldn't be wise to say quite so much to Mrs. Tupper, all through the winter our Monday wash has made the snow look to its lairs.

This morning, though, Mrs. Tupper had needed her fortitude, and cheeriness, didn't the clothesline break

NEW YORK MAYOR GREETED DR. PESSOA

Brazil's President-Elect Is Guest of Honor—Wife and Daughter Listen, With Others, to After-Dinner Speeches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Dr. Epitacio Pessoa, President-elect of Brazil, was guest of honor at a dinner rendered him yesterday by the Mayor's committee on receptions to distinguished guests at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Rodman Wanamaker, chairman of the committee, presided, and Grover A. Whalen, former secretary to the Mayor and now commissioner of plant and structures, was in charge of the arrangements.

A dinner in honor of Mrs. Pessoa and Miss Juanita Pessoa, wife and daughter of the Brazilian President-elect, was given at the same time in another part of the hotel by the Mayor's committee of women. Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, chairman, presiding. Mrs. and Miss Hylan, wife and daughter of the Mayor, were among the guests. Following this, the women adjourned to the boxes above the grand ballroom, where the dinner had been given, and listened to the speeches in old-fashioned ante-suffrage style.

Mayor John F. Hylan said in his speech of welcome to the guests: "Dr. Pessoa, the people of this country are keenly appreciative of the honor of a visit from the foremost public man in the political life of Brazil since the establishment of a Republic in 1889. There is sent to our shores no more distinguished public official, nor one more peculiarly representative of the lofty ideals of aspirations of that progressive Republic."

Dr. Pessoa's Tribute.—Standing beneath a huge flag of Brazil, President-elect Pessoa, after kissing an American flag presented to him by Mr. Wanamaker, said in part: "I am most grateful for the words you used toward me, on behalf of the city of New York. Brazil will be conscious of the cordiality of the reception you tender her representative."

"We always saw in the United States a friend, and I may say, an ally, always admired their superior gift of energy and loyalty, their high respect for dignity and honor which characterizes all great people."

"Personally, it is with the greatest pleasure that I find myself among you. In the very heart of your democracy so notable by its love of peace, order and work, in your splendid city which is able to realize in less than a century the name of George Clinton by becoming the first port in the confederation."

"I feel certain that in this grandiose task of reconstruction, after five years of war, the peace share will fall to the United States, and especially to the city of New York, the marvelous center of activity and wealth. I am sufficiently aware of the energy of your race, whose initiative knows no bounds and whose tenacity knows no obstacles, to affirm it. Brazil will contribute, and Brazil will contribute, to this work of peace and prosperity. We therefore step toward the same goal, and that our aim should be that of identifying our efforts and drawing closer all traditional friendships."

Cooperation Pledged.—Elbert H. Gary, who followed President Pessoa, said that the United States intended to cooperate most fully with Brazil, and forecast great friendship and unity between the two countries.

Breckenridge Long, third Assistant Secretary of State, also paid tribute to Brazil and her President-elect, and spoke of the friendly relations which have long prevailed between the two countries. He said, further, that he felt certain that the visit of the President-elect of the United States of Brazil at this time would serve to strengthen these friendly relations.

Dr. Pessoa, on his return from Ottawa, it is expected, will be the guest of the City of Boston on Monday.

INTERRED MEN TO SAIL FOR GERMANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Two hundred and sixty German enemies interned at Ft. Douglas during the war left for Charleston, South Carolina, on Tuesday to board a ship for Germany which has been chartered by the Swiss Legation. Among the prisoners were Capt. Herman E. Elbo and Capt. H. Dietrich, formerly of the German naval force, who, before being interned, were convicted at San Francisco of complicity in the Hindu conspiracy to cause war between Britain and India.

MEXICAN BORDER NOW WELL FORTIFIED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Completion of forts and housing accommodation along the Mexican border, undertaken by the War Department to ameliorate the inconvenience of the troops serving as patrols, will give the United States its first real fortified frontier.

Regularly established army posts along the international boundary now total more than two score, with probably as many more outpost positions, each accommodating a troop of cavalry or an infantry platoon. The three-year watch of the American troops led the War Department finally to decide that department housing should be furnished.

The cost of this construction to the

government has been small. Maj. Gen. De Rosey C. Cabell, commanding the Southern Department, was authorized to visit the camps in his department which were to be abandoned and to claim any material needed. Entire buildings were transported to the border and re-erected by the troops. Only a small quantity of new lumber and equipment was used.

DAYLIGHT REPEAL VETO IS SOUGHT

President Wilson Is Asked to Delay Action on Measure Until Friends of Plan Are Heard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Voicing the feeling of those favoring daylight saving, Marcus Marks, president of the National Daylight Saving Association, has cabled to President Wilson asking him to defer action on the daylight saving repeal law until he hears from advocates of a continuance of the system. The cable message reads as follows:

"We respectfully ask that you take no action on the daylight saving repeal until you hear advocates of the present law. Kindly advise."

A resolution introduced by President Moran at a recent meeting of the Board of Aldermen, requesting President Wilson to veto the repeal of the Daylight Saving Law, was adopted unanimously. The resolution points out the advantages of the extra hour of sunshine to the worker, without detracting from his service to his employer, and that its repeal was effected through the mistaken effort of the farmer-employer, inspired and augmented by the avarice and selfishness of the lighting trusts throughout the country.

It was further resolved that a copy of the resolution be transmitted to the President, to the presiding officer of the Senate, and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

William A. Ferguson, secretary of the National Daylight Saving Association, said that the custom of daylight saving had undoubtedly saved thousands of lives during the time when home-bound traffic in the heavy-laden trucks of the city was the cause of the economy which results through the saving of an hour of daylight is another important item which figured by the year, he pointed out. He said any move to curtail this expense for the wage-earner is important, in accordance with thrift resolutions.

ARMY OF 400,000 MEN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Without a record vote the Senate has adopted committee amendments to the Army Appropriation Bill providing for an average United States Army of 400,000 men for the year beginning July 1. The bill as passed by the House of Representatives provided for an army of 300,000 and Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, had recommended that the total be placed at 350,000 officers and men.

LEGION TO ORGANIZE

HARTFORD, Connecticut.—Plans have been started here by former war service men to organize the Hartford Post of the American Legion. It was arranged to hold a mass meeting July 14, when formal organization lines will be drawn and Lieut.-Col. Theodore Roosevelt will address the former soldiers. Women will be admitted to membership.

RICE RESTRICTION REMOVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—President Wilson has signed a proclamation effective June 21, releasing from control of the Food Administration all persons, firms, corporations, or associations engaged in the business of importing, manufacturing, storing, or distributing rice or rice flour.

STREET WORKERS TO RETURN

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Three thousand street workers here who were out on a strike have agreed to go back to work, after receiving assurance from city officials that the union scale would be paid to the men.

BETTING LAW DISCREDITED

ANNAPOLIS, Maryland.—The law permitting race track betting in Prince George's County, Maryland, is unconstitutional, according to a decision of the Court of Appeals, rendered yesterday. The law applies to the tracks at Bowie and Upper Marlboro.

NETHERLANDS 6 PER CENT LOAN

THE HAGUE, Holland (Tuesday).—On the 4th of July subscriptions will be received for the Netherlands and the Netherlands Indies 6 per cent loan of 150,000,000 florins. The issue will be sold at par plus a premium of one-half of 1 per cent. The bonds will be redeemable in 40 years.

DEMOBILIZATION IN CANADA

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—It was stated officially in the House of Commons today that by June 30 more than 82 per cent of the Canadian Army will have been demobilized and returned to Canada. The number of men sent home is expected to be 238,000.

FINNS ADOPT CONSTITUTION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Finnish Diet adopted the new constitution on Saturday by a vote of 165 to 22, the State Department has been advised.

DOCKS AT NEWPORT NEWS

NEWPORT NEWS, Virginia.—Bringing 2000 troops, most of them members of units from New England States, the transport Eten docked here yesterday.

WINNIPEG STRIKE IS CALLED OFF

Central Committee Comes to an Agreement to Order Men Back to Work at 11 a. m. Today—Trial of Leaders Postponed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—Without conditions and with no hope of concessions, the general sympathetic strike, which has been on in this city for six weeks, has been called off, the central strike committee having come to an agreement shortly before midnight on Tuesday to order all men back to work today at 11 a. m.

Judge H. A. Robson has practically been decided upon by the Provincial Government as a commission to investigate the whole strike cause and its cross currents. Senator Gideon D. Robertson, Dominion Minister of Labor, has returned to Ottawa, and there are no further negotiations from the federal authorities to effect a settlement. The agitators who advocated a resort to lawlessness and sovietism are no longer in evidence, even at the outdoor meetings held in the suburbs. The trial of the six leaders, originally taken to the penitentiary, is to be again adjourned, the grand jury yesterday being charged to report any lawless influence which might be brought to its attention in connection with the strike.

The Rev. H. O. Woodworth is held in the provincial jail without bail. He was formerly a Methodist minister here and later of Vancouver, whence he recently came to help the Labor organization. He became editor of the Labor News when the Rev. W. Ivens was arrested and his inflammatory comment on last Saturday's riots got the paper suppressed and himself arrested, charged with seditious conspiracy. The strikers printed another Labor bulletin, however, yesterday. The Western Star, which, though inflammatory, was not nearly as much so as the suppressed organ of the strikers.

Shipbuilding Company's Stand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia.—The Foundation Shipbuilding Company, which employs 3500 of the men now on strike here, has notified the Metal Trades Council that in the event of the men returning to work this morning, the company will continue to operate a closed shop. If, however, the men fail to return, the company will declare an open shop, as the contracts involving the building of 20 ships for the French Government must be completed by December next.

The company has also announced that in the event of an open shop not proving successful, the probability is that the contracts for those ships not yet laid down will be canceled, while the assembly work on the ships already launched will be undertaken on the American side.

The notification has dropped like a bombshell into the camp of the strikers, over 60 per cent of whom never favored a walkout. The Metal Trades Council is considering what line of action will be followed. The calling off of the strike in the Foundation Company's yards would lead

to the return of the men in the other shipyards. The strike call here was not completely answered, more than half the machinists at work in 30 yards remaining on their jobs. Many of the strikers are seeking employment to tide over the period of idleness in their customary callings.

BILLS PLANNED FOR SESSION IN CANADA

Premier Announces Government's Business to Be Attended to Before the Date of Prorogation Between July 3 and 15

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—In the Canadian House of Commons today the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, announced the government's business for the balance of the session which is drawing to a close. The date of prorogation is being placed anywhere between July 3 and 15.

Among the bills announced by the Prime Minister, as the intention of the government to put through, are a bill to amend the Dominion Lands Act, a bill to amend the criminal code, a bill to enable American Indians who had served in the Canadian expeditionary force to be provided with land on Indian reserves, a pension bill to carry out the recommendation of the Committee on Pensions, and other smaller measures.

Included in the more important acts to be passed is one making temporary a provision for the holding of by-elections, there being at this time five vacancies in the House of Commons, while one member was elected for two constituencies. The bill will also provide for the holding of a by-election in the case of a member joining the Ministry.

The Premier also stated that it was possible that the Committee on Industrial Relations which recently traveled from coast to coast holding investigations in the chief centers of the Dominion, would present such a report as might call for legislation during the present session. The Franchise Bill will not be brought down this session.

In the event of any legislation being brought down on the findings of the High Cost of Living Committee, it will take the form of bringing into existence a court or committee somewhat similar to the United States Trade Commission and following the procedure of the Canadian Railway Board. The court will have the power to examine into all the influences working in the direction of the restraint of trade and the maintenance of the high prices. The court will be empowered to give orders and, if the orders are not carried out, the penalty may be inflicted under the criminal code.

At yesterday's sitting of the House a third reading was given to a bill amending the Militia Act, the chief clause of which was that increasing the permanent forces of Canada from 5000 to 10,000.

MEDAL FOR ATLANTIC AIRMEN

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The Royal Aero Club yesterday conferred a gold medal upon Capt. John Alcock and Lieut. Arthur W. Brown at a luncheon given to celebrate the first non-stop trans-Atlantic flight.

PACKER CONTROL BILL IS DISCUSSED

William Kent, of United States Tariff Commission, Points Out Features of Kenyon Measure He Considers of Value

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Three features of the Kenyon Bill to regulate the packing industry are said by William Kent, member of the United States Tariff Commission and formerly a Representative in Congress from California, to be of great importance to producers and consumers and to make this bill a decided improvement over other bills which have been considered by Congress.

"In the Kenyon Bill," said Mr. Kent, "there is a new application of the idea of receivership. If a packer has violated provisions of the bill, the government can apply for a receiver who would conduct the business in the interests and for the protection of the public. Heretofore the thought has been that a receivership is solely for the protection of the owners and creditors of a business. However, this receivership would not be effective if the accused packer had shown cause in a United States court why it should not be ordered, which he would be required to do speedily."

"The second new feature of the bill is a provision which gives the government the power to prevent the extension of packer-control over related industries. That is, the packers would be held to the packing industry and not allowed to dominate other food industries. It has been shown how widely the packers are gaining a monopoly of food products other than meat."

"Encouragement by the federal government of community efforts to establish food warehouses and retail distributing centers is the third new feature of the bill that is of particular interest to consumers. This will tend to decentralize the meat industry by giving local dealers and producers a better opportunity to do business than they have now under conditions created by the big packers."

"The Secretary of Agriculture under this provision of the bill would be authorized to furnish standardized plans for buildings and facilities, to furnish information as to methods of operation, to cooperate in procuring adequate service by common carriers, to furnish information as to market conditions and to provide for inspection. No money will be contributed by the government to such projects, but the bill creates conditions for their operations that I believe would make them highly effective in reducing the cost of meat to the consumer while benefiting the producer."

The Kenyon Bill also provides for the appointment by the President of a commissioner of foodstuffs at a salary of \$10,000 a year, to hold office for five years. He would administer and enforce the act under the direction of the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture. Mr. Kent considered that this official should insure an alert enforcement of the bill.

CLEANERS WANT \$35 A WEEK

HARTFORD, Connecticut.—Window cleaners are demanding from \$32 to \$35 a week in this city. Fifteen em-

ployees of the Sanitas Window Cleaning Company went on strike today for more money. And they are now receiving from \$27.50 to \$30 weekly. The workers claim that their early hours of reporting for duty in the morning, before the stores and office buildings are open, necessitate higher wages.

NEED FOR UNION OF PARTIES IN AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Melbourne News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria (Wednesday).—In a stirring address outlining the political and industrial condition of the Commonwealth, Mr. W. A. Watt, the acting Prime Minister, declared the government "will stand for the settlement of Labor disputes by law and order under all circumstances rather than the use of brute force."

Dwelling at length on the condition of party feeling in Australia, Mr. Watt stated that the only safety for the country rests in the reaffirmation of the union between the National Labor Party and the Liberal Party, so that the two may be a national party in fact as well as in name.

Mr. Watt began his address with a review of the circumstances that called into being the present ministry and reached the heart of his speech by presenting to his hearers the status of the Labor problem. He said:

"The country has ahead of it great financial problems and problems dealing with the regulation of Labor and the reward of Labor. We invented, and were perhaps the first country in the world to invent, the machinery and the legislative processes for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes, so that the old barbaric methods of strikes and force, bringing suffering and misery to the innocent as well as to the guilty, would be removed and replaced by well-ordered laws administered by sound tribunals."

NO ATTEMPT MADE TO RUN TORONTO CARS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—Contrary to expectations, the Toronto street cars did not attempt to run on Tuesday, manned by strike breakers, and the city officials have asked the Ontario railway boards for a stay of proceedings in regard to the order for the Toronto Railway Company to operate its cars forthwith. The Mayor has issued a statement saying that he will ask the Ontario government to take steps to bring the parties together. He met the Cabinet yesterday.

EDUCATION OF ALASKANS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Secretary Lane has asked the Senate to increase the appropriation in the Sundry Civil Bill for Education of Alaskan natives from \$215,000 to \$265,000.

COMMENCEMENT AT DARTMOUTH

Honorary Degrees Awarded to Irvin S. Cobb, Writer, and to Major-General Goethals—Class of 120-Odd Graduated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Hanover News Office

HANOVER, New Hampshire.—Six honorary degrees and 120-odd degrees in course were conferred by Dartmouth College on the closing day of its one hundred and fiftieth commencement week yesterday. Honorary degrees were awarded to Maj.-Gen. George W. Goethals and Irvin S. Cobb, author and humorist, Doctor of Letters; John H. Bartlett '94, Governor of New Hampshire, and G. L. Kibbee, of the Manchester Union, Master of Arts; Raymond Pearl, Doctor of Science, and William P. Ladd '91, Doctor of Divinity.

At the annual alumni luncheon Ernest M. Hopkins, president of the college, announced the total of gifts for one year to be \$1,200,000, and said the college was on a firm financial basis.

The commencement ball in Alumni Gymnasium last night brought the festivities to a close.

University of Vermont

BURLINGTON, Vermont.—The University of Vermont's one hundred and fiftieth commencement exercises were held on Tuesday in the gymnasium and a class of 101 were awarded diplomas.

Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo, United States Navy, and Percival W. Clement, Governor of Vermont, were awarded the degree of LL.D. Prof. Liberty Hyde Bailey, of Gosham, New York, who gave the commencement address, was given the degree of Litt.D. Marshall A. Howe, curator of the New York Botanical Garden, was awarded the degree of D.Sc., and the Rev. Henry J. Kilbourn, of Montreal, Canada, and the Rev. Edward Sawyer Stone, of Swanton, Vermont, the degree of D.D.

MILLION HOMES NEED IN UNITED STATES

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey.—There is a shortage of 1,000,000 homes in the United States, according to William H. Garland of Los Angeles, president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, the twenty-fifth annual convention of which body opened here yesterday.

The association, Mr. Garland said, will cooperate with the federal officials of the United States Housing Commission in providing enough homes to meet the pressing demands.

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Tremont Street, near West, Boston

Annual Sale—Five Days More

OVER ONE THOUSAND

New Franco Corsets

Broche Coutil Batiste Satin

Values 4.50, 6.50, 8.00 to 10.00

2.95 to 5.95 6.50 to 8.95

Sport Corsets

Made of heaviest quality shell pink and white shoe satin with elastic band around belt; a model suitable for dancing, automobile and out-door sports.

Value 4.50

2.95

Franco Corsets This lot includes models for the average figure, made in several attractive patterns of pink broche and designed over one of the latest models with low bust and long skirt. Value 5.00, price 3.95

FRANCO CORSETS, of pink silk broche with low top, designed for the average figure with height enough at back to take care of the figure; the skirt is long and close fitting. Value 8.00, price 6.50

FRANCO CORSETS, of pink silk broche in a model suitable for the average figure, cut low at top with very long close hip. Value 8.00, reduced to 7.20

FRANCO CORSETS—with extreme low bust; has elastic at top, low back wide enough to avoid crowding, long narrow skirt, made from very fine quality pink silk broche. Value 8.00, price 5.95

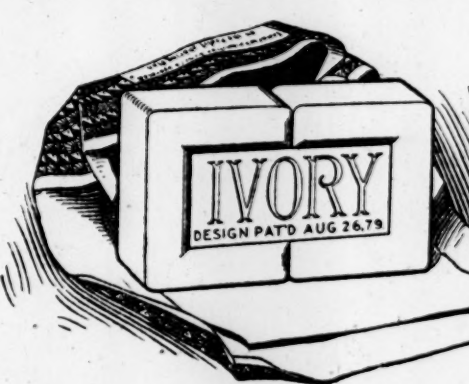
FRANCO CORSETS for the tall figure with elastic inserts at bust line, cut with very long skirt, made of heavy pink silk broche. Value 8.00, reduced to 7.00

FRANCO CORSETS. A special feature is the snugness with which this model fits. Made of shell pink broche, very low bust. Value 6.50, price 4.95

FRANCO CORSETS of heavy white silk broche, medium high bust line; this corset is exceptionally fine for figures from 23 to 30. Value 8.00, reduced to 7.20

FRANCO CORSETS—medium high bust line, the skirt is very long with inserts of elastic, the material is very fine quality silk broche. Value 10.00, reduced to 8.95

FRANCO CORSETS of pink silk broche; specially designed for summer wear, the bust line is extremely low all around, with elastic at top, lightly boned. Sizes 19 to 28. Value 5.00, price 3.50




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IVORY SOAP floats. It is the original floating soap. This quality gives Ivory Soap distinct advantages.

Ivory Soap always is at hand; one does not have to grope for it nor is it left in the water to waste away.

Ivory Soap is always in sight; always on the surface of the water; never in the bottom of the bath tub.

Even if Ivory Soap were no better than other soaps its floating qualities would make it more desirable.

IVORY SOAP  **99 44/100% PURE**

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EXCELSIOR QUILTING COMPANY, 15 Laight Street, NEW YORK

COOPERATION OF CAPITAL AND LABOR

Sir John Piltzer Believes Such Cooperation Is Possible by Properly Thought Out Scheme of Profit Sharing

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

PARIS, France.—Sir John Piltzer, honorary president of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris, has made the following declarations concerning the relative interests of Capital and Labor, and, considering his position and his knowledge of the subject, his views are both interesting and instructive.

It is evident, he says, that life in the trenches will have had an important and lasting effect on the future relations of employers and employees. It has brought them together as nothing else could have done, and such a circumstance is of good augury for the future success of the world-wide commercial supremacy of England.

Interests Not Antagonistic

It has been unusual hitherto, he goes on to say, for both Capital and Labor to regard their various interests as antagonistic, and present methods lend themselves to this idea. But by examining the question conscientiously, it will be seen that this view is a mistaken one, and that, if British manufacturers are to hold their own against modern competition, there must be close cooperation between Capital and Labor, for great changes have taken place during the last quarter of a century. The United States and Germany have both competed seriously with Great Britain for first place.

The means of transport, Sir John says, have increased all over the world in an unprecedented manner. Today transport half way round the world by sea is cheaper than transport of only a few hundred miles over land, and this naturally changes the face of things by bringing new competition for British manufactures in all the markets of the world. On the one hand, there is the United States with its automatic machinery, the natural consequence of high wages and high cost of living; on the other hand, there is Germany to face, with its relatively new plant and low price of labor; and in both these countries there is practically no restriction of output.

Sir John, therefore, considers that the future demands the utmost attention, and the first requirement, he maintains, is to bring about close cooperation between Capital and Labor, by satisfying the legitimate claims of both. He declares that this can be done "by a properly thought-out scheme of profit-sharing." If he says, "by giving Labor a substantial interest in the profits of the enterprise in which it is working, the employer can obtain its hearty cooperation, it will be more to him than any reduction, however great, in the cost of labor.

Points for Labor

"I would ask Labor to consider the following points," Sir John continues:

"1. Labor without Capital is practically powerless.
"2. Labor can only produce when Capital has placed in its hands the raw material and the tools with which it can produce.

"3. The tools or plant must be kept up to date; any improvement that allows increased production or improved quality must be adopted at once; Capital alone can do this.

"4. The advance purchase of raw material is absolutely necessary to a successful enterprise can only be accomplished by Capital.

"5. Bad debts, bad seasons, bad crops, mistakes, occur in every occupation. Labor can stand no loss. Capital must be there to weather the storm.

"6. Capital can alone obtain credit.
"7. Cooperative Labor enterprises have not been a success in the past; there has always been a shortage of Capital.

"8. Labor managed entirely by Labor has never been satisfied; no one is so hard on a workman as another workman.

"9. Labor must learn to regard Capital not only as a necessity, but also as its best friend; further, Labor must rid itself of the thought that Capital finds life easier than it does. Labor is freed from all anxiety as to bad seasons, bad debts, errors of judgment, which give Capital many a sleepless night.

"10. In the few purely Labor enterprises which have been able to survive, only the most skilled workmen have been admitted; the rank and file of Labor have had no chance of admittance.

"11. The business of the professional agitator is to cause unrest amongst the laboring classes. He is often paid with foreign gold. Labor must think for itself.

"12. It is only fair that Capital should have a living wage as well as Labor. Limited companies are composed of a large number of shareholders, many of whom have but small means.

"13. If the proposal I make be the success it should and can be, Labor, by increasing its earnings, will have capital to invest, and this must also provide an adequate return.

Points for Capital

"I would ask Capital to consider the following points:

"1. Capital without Labor is powerless to produce.

"2. It is only by the willing and ever-present cooperation of Labor that Capital can obtain the full output of the plant it provides.

"3. Labor, alone, can avoid waste of material and waste of time, and by

so doing can more than recoup the share of the profits given it.

"4. Labor alone can care for the machinery with which it works.

"5. The quality of the goods produced is largely dependent on Labor.

"6. Only by the close cooperation of Labor can a low-cost price be obtained.

"7. The entire and confident reliance on Labor would be the greatest source of tranquility and prosperity that Capital could obtain."

He then proceeds to say that if both Capital and Labor would only recognize the truth of the axioms set forth in the foregoing remarks, it would be a great step forward toward the desired end.

Sir John Piltzer next considers the proportion of profits to be given to Labor, and says it must be a substantial one; and Labor must and can earn it. But a first difficulty appears to be the fact that the part played by Labor varies greatly, and what would be just in one case would be unjust in another. Another difficulty is that Labor cannot be entirely remunerated by a share in the profits. It must receive a fixed salary, for Labor must live and provide daily bread for those who depend on it. A third difficulty is the fact that this is a new departure in the majority of cases, and therefore it is uncertain. Thus it is not possible to draw up any definite scheme which can be applied indiscriminately.

Labor and Profits

There are several ways of interesting Labor in the profits of an enterprise, he says, and it is for the employers and employed to work out a scheme that can be applied with the greatest advantage in their particular case. A spirit of absolute fairness must prevail, and neither side must try to take advantage of the other, for this would spell disaster. Each must think of the other. One method of doing this is to grant a bonus to Labor at the end of the year on all excess profits, after a certain interest has been paid on capital, and a sinking fund provided, such a bonus to be divided pro rata on wages. Another way is to give Labor the chance of purchasing shares in the business on advantageous terms. But only a few could benefit by such an offer, therefore it is impractical.

Personally Sir John Piltzer favors a scheme, whenever possible, in which Labor, whilst retaining a living wage, would relinquish a portion of the present wage, which proportion should be replaced by an interest in the business which should substantially increase wages. Such a scheme would enable Labor to have a much greater interest in the success of the business, and Sir John proposes that during the first three years Capital should guarantee and advance a sum each month to Labor to make up the wage to the present rate. During this period Labor should receive weekly the reduced living wage; monthly, a sum as an advance on profits, which should make up the reduced living wage to the former rate; and yearly, the excess of wage provided by the scheme, after reduction of the amounts advanced at the end of each month; Labor would thus have no uncertainty to face.

Another difficulty of any scheme of profit-sharing is the uncertainty on the part of Labor which may not desire to remain in the same employment during the whole year; or it may not be allowed to stay if it becomes careless, or lax or unruly. Such cases must be dealt with by the delegation appointed by Labor at the beginning of each year. Should Labor leave voluntarily or otherwise during the course of the business year, the delegation must decide what proportion of the prospective profit may be given to those who leave.

"Spirit of Fairness" Needed

Sir John Piltzer declares that the question of interesting Labor is very complex, and that each case must be treated differently, but he is convinced that if both Capital and Labor "tackle it in a spirit of fairness and with the earnest desire to see it through, a solution will be found in every case." He believes that the future welfare and happiness of both employer and employee will be found in a reasonable and well-considered scheme of profit-sharing, in which both will benefit; and this should banish all antagonism.

In conclusion he makes a proposal which he deems would greatly help to a good understanding between Capital and Labor, and would also materially contribute to the success of British international trade. He proposes namely: that in each trade a few representatives of Capital, presumably a delegation of the local Chamber of Commerce, and an equal number of representatives of Labor, that is, a delegation of the trade union, should together visit the principal producing centers in their trade in other countries. They could there see for themselves the conditions with which they have to compete, and study any advantage or improvement which could be introduced into their home manufacture, and also any measure that could be introduced for the material and social welfare of the employees.

They fervently looked forward to a

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LONDON, England.—Speaking at the banquet of the Iron and Steel Institute, which was held at the Guildhall recently, Mr. Eugene Schneider, the president, referred to the moral situation of the allied nations, and especially of the British and French nations, who were bearing the burden of peace.

The task of men of good will, he said, was made more difficult by many weak and shortsighted folk, who imagined that they possessed an infallible nostrum, a special device obtaining in every case, and in every circumstance. However, the mass of French and British workmen knew where their true interests lay, and instinctively distrusted day dreamers.

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BOSTON TEACHERS ASK AN INCREASE

Club of Women Instructors Petitions School Board That the Minimums and Maximums Be Raised by \$288 Annually

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Boston Teachers Club, called representative of the other 16 women teachers clubs in this city, and having a membership of 1400 of the 2500 women teachers in the city's schools, has petitioned the Boston School Board for an increase of minimums and maximums by \$288 as the amount needed to bring salaries up to the recognized standard.

Though the complete financial support of the Boston School Department seems for the moment to be not assured, since the city government has not yet accepted the increased school appropriation bill recently passed by both houses of the state Legislature, yet the teachers feel that this fact should not stand in the way of their asking for and expecting to receive what is coming to be widely admitted to be their just economic due. Further, the teachers align themselves with that big general movement, the purpose of which is to see that all women in any kind of employment obtain a decent living wage.

A Boston schoolmaster who is a member of the school board is one of the near-by towns is reported to have said that the first question his board always asks itself when drawing up the budget for the coming year is, "How much money will it take to employ the very best teachers?" And then after that is decided the remainder of the appropriation goes to supplies. According to the close observation of many persons, in a large number of instances, when towns and cities have been confronted with the request for more money for teachers, the reply has been, "We cannot think of it. We have too much equipment to install."

Now that the Boston School Board has this year gone ahead of the teachers in a demand for fairer pay for the latter, the teachers seem to be quite confident that better standards are near at hand. It now appears to be for the appropriating authorities to act.

Members of the elementary teachers' union 88, affiliated with the American Federation of Teachers, say that the union will support the petition. A few days ago local 88 received a communication from the elementary teachers' union in Washington, District of Columbia, asking help in obtaining passage of the bill now before Congress that would fix the minimum of the Washington teachers at \$1000. They now have a minimum of \$750. The Senate is willing to grant it, but thus far the House has not wanted to go over \$800. Local 88 has sent back a unanimous vote of agreement and its members are asking Massachusetts congressmen to support the Washington measure.

Boston grade teachers receive a minimum of \$696. The acceptance of the petition would bring it up to \$984. There are minimums in the United States that are higher, as for instance \$1200 in Arizona.

MORAL STATUS OF THE ALLIED NATIONS

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satisfactory social order without revolutionary crises, and civil wars. Was the task impossible? he asked. Some master-builders would doubtless be able to rear the new edifice wherein every tenant would find pleasure to live, provided that the social problems that preoccupied them all were dealt with by those amongst them who were worthy of the title of leaders of men, who were capable of appreciating, with the necessary detachment, not only passing events and economic and historical phenomena, but their own ideas of things, as if they were matters of systematic disinterested inquiry.

It would take a long time, continued Mr. Schneider, for the great mass of workmen to form an accurate and unprejudiced estimate of what would be the relations between Capital and Labor. The chief point was not to frame clever scales and wages, but to effect a transformation in habits of thought; a transformation to be accepted without restraint, under the impulse of common sense which must come into its own, in building up the new social world, on a basis of impartial inquiry.

The right relations between the mass of workmen and their employers could be brought about only by educating both classes. The future captains of industry must learn to know their own men, and the workmen must be able to judge their employers otherwise than by hearsay. The two classes must learn to know and trust each other.

ATTACK WELCOMED ON I. W. W. IN AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Australasian News Office

BRISBANE, Queensland.—Mr. E. G. Theodore, acting Premier of the Queensland Labor Government, has welcomed the attack made on the I. W. W. by Mr. John Storey, the leader of the New South Wales Parliamentary Labor Party. "I think that Mr. Storey's statement will clear the air and do an immense amount of good," said Mr. Theodore, and he continued:

"My first public statement, pointing out the antagonism between the principles of the I. W. W. and the Labor movement, was made in Brisbane in July, 1916, and on several occasions since I have referred to the great danger of the Labor movement being deflected from its true course, and the authority of the party undermined by exotic elements which are insinuating their way into the ranks of the movement. It is quite evident that a definite stand must be made by the recognized Labor movement through its accredited leaders and elected executive."

A recent official manifesto issued by the Queensland Central Executive of the Australian Labor Party, and signed by several Queensland ministers, denounces the I. W. W. in the following terms:

"The Queensland Central Executive, speaking as the authoritative head of the organized Labor movement of Queensland, unhesitatingly repudiates the I. W. W. and its doctrines, and all similar propaganda which strike at the fundamental precepts of Labor. The Queensland Central Executive declares that the Labor movement has no place for those who hold or voice such views, and calls upon various organizations affiliated with the Labor Party to repudiate all those who fail to conform to the policy laid down by the Labor convention, which alone is authorized to extend, modify, or vary the Labor program."

FARMERS ASK FREE ENTRY OF MEXICANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Southern News Office

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas.—Removal of all restrictions on immigration from Mexico to the United States will be asked, and means for encouraging immigration of farm laborers from Mexico will be considered at a meeting of farmers from all counties in the Texas Gulf section and along the Rio Grande Valley, to be held here on June 27.

Crops in the Gulf Coast and Rio Grande Valley sections are unusually heavy this year, and there is a big labor shortage in this district. Farmers require relief such as the immigration of Mexican laborers in order to make sure that the whole crop will be harvested without loss.

NATIONAL RAILWAY ATTITUDE TO STRIKE

President of Canadian National Lines Reviews Negotiations Relating to Dispute With Shopmen and Allied Trades

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—In a letter addressed to all employees of the Canadian National Railways, the president, D. B. Hanna, reviews the negotiations in relation to the dispute between the railways and the railway shopmen and federated trades, Division No. 4, pointing out the inadvisability of carrying out the strike ordered by the Trades Schedule Committee. The letter read in part:

"The Federation of Railway Shopmen in Canada claim to constitute Division No. 4 of the Railway Employees Department, American Federation of Labor, Divisions 1, 2, and 3 including the same trades in the United States. It is understood that the membership of the Canadian division represents about 10 per cent of the whole 90 per cent of the membership being in the United States. The American divisions applied to the United States Railroad Administration in the latter part of 1918 for certain concessions in respect to rates and working conditions, and negotiations have been proceeding since the first of the year, without, so far as known, any threat of a cessation of work being made, although a final agreement has not yet been reached.

Eight-Hour Day Agreed To

"The Canadian division presented substantially similar demands about April 1, and negotiations with the Canadian Railway Board commenced about May 1. During the ensuing negotiations certain points were tentatively agreed upon, including the establishment of a straight eight-hour day and the Saturday half-holiday for the backshop men. As a result of requests for a definite statement on the part of the railways, the War Board on June 9 delivered a letter to the federated trades schedule committee, in which reference was made to the concession of the straight eight-hour day, together with Saturday half-holiday for backshop men, and other points tentatively agreed upon, and suggested that consideration of rates should be deferred until decision was reached in the United States, subject to the understanding that rates finally agreed upon would be applicable from May 1. The federated trades schedule committee immediately replied, rejecting this suggestion, demanding immediate consideration of rates and threatening cessation of work unless this was done.

"In connection with this correspondence the board stated its willingness to refer the questions in dispute to either the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment, No. 1, or to a board of conciliation under the Lemieux Act, but the committee has declined to accept either of these offers. It is, therefore, apparent the committee, for reasons best known to themselves, does not desire to continue negotiations, and has positively closed all efforts toward a peaceful settlement.

Increases to Shopmen

"In view of the fact that extraordinarily large increases were granted to Canadian railway shopmen in 1918, involving the payment of many millions of dollars, the rates established being generally similar to those in the United States, it is obvious that Canadian railways cannot consistently consider enormous additional increases until the conditions under which competing lines in the United States will operate are known. Your attention is drawn to the fact that practically all other classes of labor or Canadian railways have accepted the rates established in the United States.

"The drastic action contemplated must necessarily injure the interests of all concerned and bring about inconvenience and possible suffering to large numbers of innocent people who have no means whatever of controlling the situation. The Canadian railways, generally, have recognized the principle of collective bargaining for many years, being practically pioneers in this respect, and have no quarrel with trades unions, recognizing the right of employees to organize if they so desire. The Canadian railways have already recognized the eight-hour day for various classes of labor, and at an early date in the present negotiations agreed to extend it to the shopmen. Therefore, these two important features do not enter into this case. It would appear in this instance that the action of the federated trades schedule committee was uncalled for, and not in the best interests of their organization or the country at large."

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CAIRO TO THE CAPE BY THE AIR ROUTE

Problems to Be Met in Undertaking Such a Long and Hitherto Unprecedented Land Flight Are Set Forth

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—When Cecil Rhodes conceived his great project of a Cape-to-Cairo railway, there was no thought of an alternative route independent of land or sea. And even now that voyaging by air has become practicable, it still remains true that land and water conditions cannot wholly be left out of account for long-distance journeys. Nothing is more striking about the "Notes on Air-Routes," the first installment of which has just been communicated to the Royal Geographical Society, and published in the May number of the Geographical Journal, than the dependence of such means of communication upon appropriate surfaces for landing, whether on water or on the firm earth.

These notes take the form of some preliminary observations upon the general conditions needed for the establishment of air routes, followed by their practical application to the problem of regular aerial communication between Cairo and the Cape. While the first part of the memorandum is easily followed, and can be reproduced in full with advantage, the rest may be better summarized. The notes begin thus:

Difficulties of Long-Distance Travel

"Air travel appears such a simple matter that the many and varied considerations involved in establishing long-distance aerial routes are not always realized. The needs and limitations of aircraft impose a thorough examination of a number of diverse factors, and in the case of an air route projected across wide tracts of undeveloped country the difficulties of arriving at a correct appreciation of these factors are considerable.

"The only satisfactory form of investigation is by actual reconnaissance, close observation of local conditions, covering a period of at least a year, and actual trial with the type of machine likely to be used. This system alone is, however, not only slow but extravagant. The development of a route, accordingly, has to pass through three successive stages:

1. A close study of all available authorities in order to obtain some idea of the line of least resistance from an aviation point of view.
2. Having decided upon the general line to be followed, it is necessary to select the actual aerodromes, landing grounds, refueling and repair bases.
3. When these have been selected at suitable intervals, blazing a trail by actual flight.

"With regard to the first of these stages, the chief difficulty is that, however excellent the existing reports, gazetteers, and maps available may be, not one of them is compiled with the possibility of aerial travel in view. The result is that the gathering of relevant material involves considerable research, and, of course, much of the information desired is not to be found at all. It is, therefore, sometimes rather a problem, not only to appreciate the best line for an air route to take, but to decide to what degree it is a practical proposition.

Need of Air-Route Bases

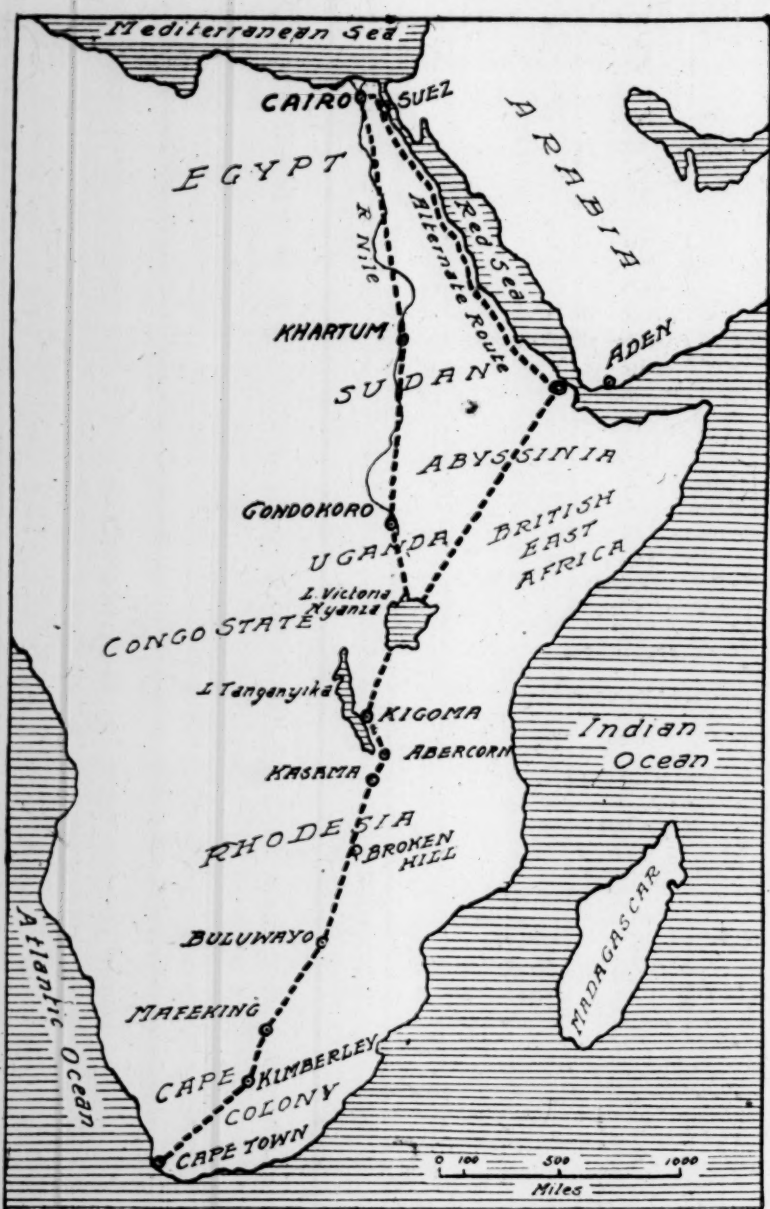
"In the first place, an air route can be established only upon a system of bases, each one of which must be served by transport, which is able to cope with the quantity of petrol, oil, stores, spares, etc., required.

"The sea, a navigable river, a railway, or a road fit for heavy traffic is consequently an essential. In the selection of the actual landing grounds much time and possibly expense may be saved if sufficient information is available to enable us to judge whether any given locality is suitable or not for a landing. For an aeroplane we must know the dimensions, the surroundings, and whether the surface is good all the year round. An aeroplane landing ground should allow a clear run of at least 800 yards in any direction, where the surroundings are free of obstacles, and 1000 yards if there are trees, houses, or hills in the vicinity. (Aircraft must always land or take off against the wind.)

"The surface must be such that sufficient ground speed to take the machine into the air can be obtained, so that a smooth, hard surface free from ditches and banks is essential. Then it is useful to know what storage and repair facilities are available in the vicinity and the means of transportation to and from the aerodrome. Telephonic or wireless communication is also an important point. For a seaplane we must know the expanse and depth of water available for landing and getting off. A flying boat requires a run of 800 yards against the wind, with a further space free of high obstacles. A minimum depth of six feet is also necessary to get up speed. Seaplanes require shelter from the wind when moored, also facilities for landing them, either a convenient beach or slipway. The state of the air in the neighborhood of a proposed landing ground is also an important point. In the vicinity of high hills and deep valleys, sudden gusts sometimes make flying almost impossible, and in tropical climates air disturbances below a certain height are sometimes a source of danger.

"Unfortunately a forced landing cannot entirely be left out of our reckoning, and the nature of the country over which the flight is to be made must be considered, as well as the possibility of prompt repairs to the machine and succor to the crew.

"Among other requirements, an air-route should be provided with a sys-



Cape to Cairo by the air route

As soon as the course has been surveyed and the stations have been established, aeroplane travel may be commenced

tem of wireless stations, so that a machine is in wireless touch throughout its flight. This is necessary for navigation and to call for help in case of trouble. A series of meteorological stations in wireless touch is also necessary, so that machines can at any time be given information regarding existing weather conditions.

Most of these conditions for the establishment of air routes have to be taken into account in solving the problem of securing a practicable line of travel between Cairo and the Cape. The memorandum points out three alternative routes; one to Gondokoro following the White Nile; another to the same place by the Blue Nile, skirting the Abyssinian frontier; the third down the Red Sea to Aden and across Abyssinia, joining the others in the neighborhood of Lake Victoria. What gives Gondokoro its special importance is that this point is the limit of the line of supply running from north to south. Further south the transport of petrol, stores, and so on must be over the Uganda railway.

As regards the route by the White Nile, favorable conditions are found until Kosti is reached, after which comes a forest area, where the Nile banks are either wooded or marshy. When the Sudd region is attained, conditions become worse and practically impossible for a land machine. But the seaplane presents itself as an alternative for this section. Through the Sudd, however, the maximum width of the main channel cut for steamers is 300 yards, and as in the dry season the surface wind is inclined to be easterly, there may be difficulties about getting off. Bends in the channel would no doubt offer a longer run against the wind, but this is a matter only to be cleared up by actual reconnaissance. On the other hand, the route by the Blue Nile traverses country which in certain sections is deficient in communications, and the same objection applies to parts of the route by Aden and across Abyssinia.

Over the Great Lakes
Seaplanes obviously offer great advantages for flight over the chain of lakes in Central Africa. From the southern end of Lake Victoria, it is intended to fly to Kisumu on Lake Tanganyika, which is the terminus of the central railway and therefore another memorable center for the distribution of supplies. As regards the

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AMERICAN WOMEN'S ACTIVITY IN FRANCE

Provisional Council of Y. W. C. A. Has Been Formed to Enter Into Close Contact With the French Women's Societies

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The Y. W. C. A., which has brought such inestimable moral and material aid and comfort to the women and girls of France, to whom it has opened a new vista on life, does not propose to cease its work with the signing of the treaty, which some believe will be the beginning of a new era for the world.

The American Y. W. C. A. has entered into close contact with the numerous important feminine organizations of France, and it has now succeeded in grouping them, irrespective of religious convictions, into one vast organization, of which it is the center and pivot, and which is known as the Provisional Council of the American Y. W. C. A. in France (Conseil Provisoire de Y. W. C. A. en France).

Object of Provisional Council

The first object of this Provisional Council, which is gradually developing into an important organization with innumerable branches and ramifications, which will eventually succeed in reaching all the different classes of French womanhood, is to study the conditions and most pressing needs of women in France, and, in order to do this, it strives to get into contact with all the French feminine movements; the council, moreover, aims at developing typical examples of different physical and moral welfare works for women, and naturally at strengthening still further the bonds uniting France and America.

The recent meeting of the Conseil Provisoire, held at the headquarters of the association, was of particular importance, coming at a moment when woman is called on to take her part in the reconstruction of the world. Several questions concerning the future of woman had been submitted to the recent International Conference of the Red Cross and to the Commission of the League of Nations by delegates of the Y. W. C. A., who discussed them at the meeting of the 30th of April.

The position and work of women were discussed in great detail by Miss Guillemain, president of this section of the Provisional Council, and also by Miss Bonstet, who presented an interesting report on industrial work; by Mrs. Raspaill and Mrs. Korn, who discussed at length office work and the improvements which could be introduced into it, and by Mrs. Barthez, who made valuable declarations concerning the liberal professions. That same afternoon an International Commission of Practical Education was held with Mrs. Alphen Salvador as chairman. Miss Kinley and Miss Peysselon presented detailed and encouraging reports on the clubs formed at Roanne and at St. Etienne, whilst Mrs. Richarme spoke of education in the small industrial towns of France.

Importance of Practical Education

Then, in order no doubt to prove that the Provisional Council is not only interested in the intellectual welfare of the women it wishes to help, but that it also recognizes the intense importance of insuring them a practical education, on which their domestic happiness will so often depend, Mrs. Dean and Mrs. Fougeat discussed the best means for adapting

the teaching of domestic economy to the needs of the laboring classes, and expounded, in very convincing accents, the dignity of household work.

Another interesting feature of the meeting held on April 29, was the Commission of Moral Education, the advantages of which have been fully appreciated in France during the war, thanks to the ceaseless efforts of the Y. W. C. A. Mrs. Jules Siegfried, junior, read a report on the benefits to be obtained from books and lectures; Miss Liolard briefly traced the countless advantages to be derived from the study of nature; Miss Risley advocated the creation in France of pageants, which, by amusing the girls and women who take part in them, allow them to escape for a few moments from the humdrum atmosphere of their daily life, and Mrs. Berch emphasized the beneficial influence of art in general.

On the following day, the council met at the Théâtre Edouard VII, and Mrs. de Witt-Schlumberger, Mrs. Fanny Fern Andrews, Mrs. Brunschwicz, and Mrs. Pichon Landry spoke on different feminine questions presented to the League of Nations, notably morality, instruction, labor legislation, and the participation of women in the League of Nations.

Woman's Escape From Home

Mrs. Colette Yver, the writer, kindly consented to deliver a causerie in the course of the musical evening given by the Y. W. C. A. She began by saying that she was happy to be able to bring her tribute of gratitude to the American Y. W. C. A. for all it had done for her country women. She declared that the aid the United States of America has so generously given to France is a great poem which will last forever, and she compared the tender help extended by the members of the Y. W. C. A. to the women of France with that extended by the knighthood of yore to the weaker sex. But knights have disappeared, she said, and women, by necessity rather than by taste, have been obliged to work and to escape from the home which Mrs. Yver firmly believes, is their rightful place.

With new circumstances, the creation of a new education is necessary, and this is precisely what the Y. W. C. A. has been striving to accomplish. Mrs. Colette Yver rendered homage to the fine and efficient efforts of the association which has resulted in making all the leaders of the different feminine organizations of France fully understood that, in order to be strong, it is imperative that they should be united, and that they should not strive to act separately, but rather should try to "attain an absolute union, or communion, of aims and aspirations."

BEAN GROWERS WANT TARIFF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN BERNARDINO, California.—Bean growers of the State in recent meeting expressed a desire to have a tariff placed on foreign beans in order to protect the industry in this and other States. It was charged at the meeting that action by the United States Grain Corporation has resulted in admitting Japanese and other beans which are sold at a price that endangers the industry here. A delegation will be sent to Washington to urge the tariff on Congress. Lima beans of last year's crop are now moving quite rapidly, but growers of many other varieties assert that warehouses will still be filled with the 1918 crop when this year's beans are harvested.

NOTES ON CURRENT TOPICS IN HOLLAND

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Holland

THE HAGUE, Holland.—Mr. Troelstra, the Socialist leader, has addressed the following questions to the Foreign Minister: 1. Is it known to the Minister that the steamship *Maverick* on Aug. 14 cleared from the port of Manila and has not been heard of since? 2. Has the Minister learned that according to a statement made by one of the crew of the cruiser, *Zeben Provincien*, the Dutch crew of the steamship *Maverick* are being kept prisoners at San Francisco whilst the ship is sailing under another name? 3. Is it correct that Mr. Douwes Dekker, a notorious Dutch-Indian revolutionary, in the course of a lecture at Semarang, Java, on the Hindu plot stated that the ships *Marie* and *Maverick*, well known in Dutch-Indian waters, were owned by the Hindu committee and were used in the transport of arms and ammunition; and can conclusions be drawn from these data as to the facts of the ship in question? 4. Is His Excellency prepared to state what the government has done or proposes to do for the crew in question or their families?

After the International Socialist Conference had closed the delegates from the German Majority Party, Messrs. Weiss and Mueller, arrived at Amsterdam. They had received their passports too late to be in time, presumably because they had applied for them at the Netherlands Legation at Berlin instead of at the Consulate, as Mrs. Kautsky had done for herself and Mr. Haase.

In the course of an interview granted to a *Vaz Dias* representative, they stated that the position of the various governments in Germany was growing stronger day by day. The political strike had ended for good and all. The basis for Socialist action would disappear as soon as sufficient food and raw materials were imported. The Germans had sufficient vitality to start economic reconstruction with energy and dispatch.

Regarding the necessity of holding a referendum to decide on the acceptance of the peace terms, Messrs. Weiss and Mueller said this would be unnecessary, if peace were based on President Wilson's program. If the decision of Danzig, the Saar region, or Upper Silesia were demanded, the National Assembly would not consider itself justified in signing the peace treaty before a referendum had been held.

Her Majesty the Queen of Holland has informed all departments of the royal household of her desire that all articles used by them shall henceforward, if possible, be of Dutch make.

During January, 1919, the revenues received in Java and Madura from import and export duties and excise totaled 2,870,310 florins, as against 1,993,686 in January, 1918, and 2,337,988 in January, 1917. In 1918 the proceeds

from export and import duties and excise in the outer possessions amounted to 11,782,883 florins, as compared with 11,597,468 in 1917, and 11,577,673 in 1916.

The South African Burger breaches the idea of making a gift to the city of Rotterdam in the shape of a "Kaapse Kamer," Cape Chamber, with pictures of prominent Afrikaners and important Afrikaner events. This, the paper believes, will be an incentive toward strengthening the ties between South Africa and Holland.

May Day passed off very quietly throughout Holland. At Amsterdam milk and bread were delivered much as usual. Meetings were held in the morning, followed by a street demonstration in the afternoon. At The Hague a procession of 15,000 to 16,000 persons formed in the afternoon, whilst a meeting of 5000 to 6000 took place in the evening. Largely owing to the judicious attitude of the police, everything proceeded in an orderly and peaceable manner.

SAMOA DISSATISFIED WITH ADMINISTRATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

AUCKLAND, New Zealand.—Samoa has not been too well satisfied with the military administration conducted by New Zealand, and Sir James Allen, the acting Prime Minister, has found it necessary to make a statement on the question. He explained that a petition, which had for its object the handing over of the administration to the United States, had been withdrawn. The administrator was on a holiday, and would return to Samoa shortly. If New Zealand were instructed with the government of Samoa, said Sir James Allen, a civil administration would be provided in place of the military.

Dealing with the shortage of labor, the acting Prime Minister said that the Imperial Government had refused to allow the administration to bring labor from China or the Solomon Islands, and Chinese and Solomon Islanders, whose time of service with the planters had expired, had had to be repatriated. Time-expired workers had been reintroduced for only a short period. Notwithstanding this handicap, however, the plantations had been kept going fairly well.

MR. CLYNE ON PEACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Mr. J. R. Clyne, M.P., addressing a trade union gathering at Nottingham, urged that nothing should be done in regard to the peace settlement which would cause the clouds of war to hang over future generations. Violent condemnation of the peace terms, he said, would be likely to have the effect of stimulating the arrogant German militarists. The Germans must be expected to pay penalties they would have exacted from others. He pleaded for a speedy settlement in order that the work of reconstruction, of which the country stood so much in need, might be rendered possible.

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CHALLENGE ISSUED TO SHIPPING RING

Australian Government Takes Stand Against Combine Which Has Controlled Most of Tonnage to Britain and America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—The commonwealth government has thrown down the gauntlet to the shipping ring which has controlled practically the whole of the tonnage employed in the carriage of goods from Great Britain, the United States and Canada to Australia. As the London Shipping Conference has allowed it to be clearly understood that no rebates will be granted to those who ship goods in vessels not controlled by members of the conference, the keenest competition seems certain.

What possibility is there that the commonwealth government, burdened with huge war costs and immense repatriation expenditure, can successfully face a combination of shipowners controlling more than 7,000,000 tons (estimated) of shipping, with fast steamers specially built for the Australian trade, and subsidiary organizations interested in the coastal shipping? The actual prospects of failure or success, however, are not likely to influence the federal government, which is convinced that it cannot leave Australia at the mercy of a shipping combine. Moreover, Australia has made a most successful experiment in shipowning, having paid from profits the whole purchase price of the 15 steamships bought in 1916 by Mr. W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister.

Not only has it made a net profit of £2,070,000, the purchase price of the steamers, but by the end of December, 1918, it had a credit balance in hand (after payment) of £15,000. One of the 15 vessels has been sold for £20 a ton, the original purchase price, and two of the steamers were sunk by the enemy soon after purchase. This means that Australia has a fleet of 12 slow cargo boats, whose ages probably average 10 years. There are also some captured German vessels, and a number of wooden steamers and motor ships which have been built in the United States to the order of the Commonwealth. If this fleet were to represent Australia's only reply to such marine giants as the P. & O. and Orient lines, the end would be soon in sight, but the Commonwealth is steadily at work on its own shipbuilding program. It has just launched two fine cargo steamers—the Delungra, and the Dromana—with a displacement of 7680 tons, a deadweight of 5540 tons, a gross tonnage of about 3400 tons, and a speed of 10½ knots. The Delungra was launched at Walsh Island in Newcastle Harbor at the end of March and the Dromana at Williamstown, Victoria, in the middle of April. These pioneers of the all-Australian fleet each carry 11 steam winches and 11 cargo derricks, and their propelling machinery has been built in Australian workshops; a great portion of the material has been supplied by the Broken Hill Proprietary's new steel works at Newcastle.

Labor Troubles Adjusted

Two thousand men have been engaged on shipbuilding, and magnificent work has been achieved, all labor troubles, including the dispute over piecework, having been satisfactorily adjusted. All Australia is proud of its successful entry into the realm of ship construction, and credit is due to the following: Mr. Watt, the acting Prime Minister; Mr. Poynton, acting Minister for the Navy; Mr. Curran, Chief Executive Officer of Shipbuilding; Mr. Bonphrey, manager of the Walsh Island Dockyard; Mr. Cutler, director of engineering at Walsh Island; Mr. Kenneth Watson, in charge of the engineering section; Mr. Hewison, chief draftsman, Messrs. Thompson & Co., at Castlemaine, Victoria, who built the machinery for the Dromana, and the Walsh Island Government Dockyard, who built the engines for the Delungra. The significance of this double launching is added to by the fact that other vessels will follow, at short intervals, from Cockatoo, Walsh Island, and Williamstown. It is also an open secret that four 10,000-ton steamships will presently be begun, probably at Walsh Island.

As a further illustration of Australia's shipbuilding possibilities, there may be mentioned the launching of the fine naval collier, the Hilda, which is really a greater achievement than the construction of the merchantmen. She was built at Cockatoo Island, and took the water on April 19.

The appearance of a fleet of modern cargo steamers, thoroughly equipped, and ranging from 5000 to 10,000 tons, will give the Commonwealth a far sharper weapon than is afforded by the slow Austral Line and the American-built wooden vessels. There are, however, other weapons than the ships concerned which will be used by both sides. The shipping ring with its rebate system, and its control of a proportion at least of Australia's coastal shipping, will be able to cut prices and bring pressure to bear on Australian merchants. On the other hand the Commonwealth will be able to give a cash discount equal to any rebate likely to be offered by the shipping ring, and this cash discount will not carry with it the obligation to send future shipments by the Commonwealth Line. The federal vessels will have certain advantages which the shipping ring will not possess: they will escape the excess profits' taxation, will probably have favored harbor dues, large shipments of cargo on government account, such as wheat and meat, mail contracts, and a certain Australian sentiment which will influence many merchants.

Imposition of Arbitrary Rates

It is probable, also, that the Commonwealth Line will benefit by the feeling which has been aroused in the

past by the tactics of the shipping ring. The imposition of arbitrary rates of freight and the inclusion of clauses in bills of lading, which operate against the interests of the shippers, have shown Australian merchants what they may expect in the future if the Australian Government retires from the ocean contest. It must be admitted at this stage that among the advantages which the shipping conference has afforded Australian traders have been uniform rates of freight, the provision of specialized tonnage, and regular sailings. As against this the conference has held the export trade of Australia and New Zealand in its grip, and steamers outside the ring have had to come to Australia in ballast. The rebate system is not allowed under the Australian Industries Act, in the carriage of goods in the Australian coastal trade. The shipping ring adopts the system on overseas cargo of making a deferred rebate on all freights paid by a merchant for the first six months of a year, provided that he has not consigned goods to Australia in the full 12 months by any outside shipping service. As this rebate often amounts to 10 per cent of the freightage paid, it gives a very strong incentive to the combination, exercising its control to the disadvantage of the merchant. Mr. Poynton, minister in charge of shipping, who stated that Australia had known for some time that an attempt was being made by the big shipping ring to squeeze out the Commonwealth Line, but the federal government did not intend to sit down quietly and allow the ring to carry out its intention.

"In my opinion no place in the world is likely to suffer more than Australia through the action of a shipping ring," declared the minister. "The great bulk of our primary products must find markets overseas, and it would be madness on the part of any government to allow themselves to be either bluffed or squeezed out. The whole of our primary producers would be placed at a great disadvantage if that were allowed to happen. The federal government will go on with its shipbuilding program and will not withdraw from competition in the shipping trade."

While the federal government is awaiting with interest the next move by Lord Inchcape, the guiding influence of the shipping conference, they have been gratified by the wholehearted support of such men as Mr. W. M. McPherson, the iron merchant of Melbourne, who has declared that if proper steps are taken by the Commonwealth shipping authorities he has no doubt that his business colleagues will send their goods by the Commonwealth Line.

PEACE CELEBRATIONS AND DRINK TRAFFIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

LONDON, England.—At the annual conference of the National Temperance League, held at Caxton Hall, Westminster, a resolution was moved expressing the conviction that it would be in the best interests of the people, and conduce materially to the true spirit of loyalty and pure rejoicing, if facilities for obtaining intoxicating drinks were removed all over the country during the peace demonstrations period.

The resolution, which was proposed by the chairman of the conference, Mr. Robert Whyte, was carried unanimously.

In the course of a discussion, Dr. Claude Taylor condemned the rum ration in the army, which, he said, led men to think that alcohol was the best friend of man in an emergency.

Sir Stephen Collins warmly advocated temperance teaching in every school. He added that every Sunday school should have its Band of Hope. Something might be done to assist the spread of temperance through the medium of the cinematograph. He did not believe that the demand for liquor by the toilers was so great as had been represented.

PLAN TO BUY TRAMWAY SYSTEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

AUCKLAND, New Zealand.—If the Auckland city council exercises its right of purchase of the electric tramway system for £1,143,750, it will enter into possession on July 1 of this year. The proposal to purchase will have to be ratified by ratepayers. Municipal ownership came to the front recently as the best method of settling the dispute between the tramway employees and the company, the proposal to provide for increased wages by advancing the tramfares having been abandoned.

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RECENT RIOTING IN DELHI DESCRIBED

Following Passing of Rowlett Bill, It Is Said to Constitute First Purely Political Disturbance Known in India

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—It would perhaps be quite accurate to say that the recent rioting in Delhi was almost the first purely political disturbance that has ever taken place in India—and yet, to those who have been any length of time in this country, it appears almost certain that, as the Statesman remarks, the people who took part in it, "possibly none knew the name of the act to protest against which the business of the city had been disturbed; none knew the real tenor of its provisions, and few knew, even from rumor, the nature of the anarchist terror experienced by Bengal."

The ultimate cause of the trouble was Mr. Gandhi's vow of passive resistance against the Rowlett bill, passed into law a few days before, immediately prior to the adjournment of the Imperial Legislative Council. It may be remembered that the vow, the terms of which have been forwarded in previous correspondence, bound the adherent to abstain from all violence, but while it was assumed that Mr. Gandhi would rigorously observe this self-denying ordinance himself, it was considered very doubtful whether his followers would imitate him in this respect. The disturbances which have taken place at Delhi indicate that these doubts were justified.

A Day of Humiliation

The facts, so far as they have yet emerged, show that a few days before it was announced that Sunday, March 30, would be observed in Delhi as a day of mourning and humiliation for the passing of the Rowlett act. Nothing definite was known, however, until Saturday evening, when the promoters of the movement, having conducted an extensive house to house canvass, decided that the following day should be observed by fasting, using no vehicles, and doing no business. The police authorities, on learning this decision, took special precautions against a breach of the peace.

So far as the town was concerned, the demonstration of the passive resisters appears to have been successful, in that all shops were closed, and no vehicles either plied for hire or otherwise. But at the railway station, which is one of the biggest in India, the demonstrators were informed that the sweetmeat sellers demurred at the proposal that they should take a holiday. A large crowd visited the station, and finding the sweetmeat vendors obdurate, blows were exchanged, and two demonstrators were taken into custody. The mob then got out of hand, some damage was done to the station buildings and the arrested men were rescued. A handful of soldiers and police who appeared on the scene were roughly handled, brickbats, etc., being thrown and injuries being inflicted. Finally Mr. Currie, additional district magistrate, arrived, and in view of the threatening demeanor of the mob, which is said to have numbered 5000, he ordered it to disperse, warning it that it would be fired upon if it did not. The only reply was a shower of stones, and the order to fire was given. Several casualties were inflicted, and the crowd broke up.

Half an hour later another crowd molested a small party of British soldiers and Indian police who were patrolling Chandni Chowk. Warning was also given here, but again without effect, and a volley was discharged into the crowd, resulting in further casualties and the immediate disbandment of the rioters. A third collision between Gurkhas and the mob was narrowly averted, one of the Gurkha

rifles going off, by accident, it is said, although nothing could persuade the crowd that it was not a set purpose.

These incidents exhaust the disciplinary measures taken on that day. Next day a procession was held, estimated at 15,000, but it passed off in an orderly manner, and many of the shops opened. Attempts were made to stop the tramway traffic, and the authorities were inclined to take stern measures; but, yielding to the urgent representations of the leaders of the mob, left it to them to pacify the demonstrators, with the result that quiet was completely restored by five o'clock in the afternoon.

Attitude of Nationalist Press

The Nationalist press, which had almost unanimously approved the Satyagraha movement, now with almost as complete unanimity took up the attitude that the Delhi officials, the police and military, had been guilty of an outrage, and garbled accounts speedily began to make their appearance in a number of Indian papers, the purport of which was to show that the demonstrators at Delhi had never offered violence to anyone, and that they had been fired upon without any rhyme or reason. In order to combat these accounts, the local government issued an official statement of the facts, substantially as they have been set out above.

Deonstrations by Fasting

On some of the more fanatical people deciding to introduce the Satyagraha movement into Calcutta, the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, which consists largely of Marwari merchants, issued the following statement: "The Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, while not supporting the Rowlett act, is of opinion that passive resistance in any form, including closing of shops, bazaars, and places of business would be detrimental to the public interest."

The "day of mourning" was, however, observed on the following Sunday in Calcutta, Madras, Lahore and other centers, where large crowds "demonstrated" in an orderly manner. Hundreds of thousands fasted, abstained from business and from riding in carriages or motor cars, but Mr. Gandhi's caution against forcing other people to follow suit was honored at least as much in the breach as in the observance. Pressure of a strong kind was certainly brought to bear upon all and sundry in Calcutta, and as a result it may be said of a great many who were roped into the demonstration that they had little if any appreciation of the points in issue between the organizers of the agitation and the government.

So far the only other place where the Satyagraha "day of mourning" was attended with any excitement was in Lahore, where the police took up a strong attitude. The crowd at first threatened violence, but on being harangued by their leaders, dispersed.

INDEPENDENCE DAY PLANS AT CAPITAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Foreign governments are cooperating in the plan to make the celebration of Independence Day, July 4, in Washington, the most memorable event of this kind in the history of the United States. It will be in the nature of an international festival, in which the various countries will be represented by floats and other symbolic expressions of satisfaction in the return of peace. Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the United States Department of the Interior, is chairman of the committee on arrangements and Gen. Peyton C. March, chief of staff of the United States Army, will supervise the parade. Approximately 15,000 persons will participate in the pageants and other exercises to be given at several points simultaneously. The pageants will symbolize the call to service, industry, labor, art, agriculture, and reconstruction. Plans are being discussed for repeating the celebration later in New York and Chicago.

VENEZUELA SAID TO BE GERMANIZED

Business Man Who Visited Country Finds Trade Is in Hands of the Germans

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico.—Venezuela is the most completely Germanized country outside of Germany, according to a business man who has recently returned from there after spending several months in its chief cities.

"One Sunday night in Caracas I witnessed a company of the Venezuelan troops, forming a color guard, goose-step down the street and back again. They were German in their uniforms from spiked helmets to leather leggings."

"Most of the big business of the country is in the hands of German houses, who, despite the black list during the war, managed to continue business to a considerable degree," he said.

"By dubious ways these German houses were able to ship considerable quantities of coffee from Venezuela during the war, and a good deal of it went to France. Of course, neither

the French nor the Allies knew of its German ownership."

"Although coffee could not be shipped freely during the war, nevertheless, German merchants were able to get control of practically all of the coffee produced in Venezuela during that time," said this man. "Most of these German merchants had loans throughout Venezuela, and they accepted coffee in many instances, and at a very much depreciated price in settlement for these loans. As a result, when the armistice was signed and the black list lifted their warehouses were filled with the product that had aged and matured, and had trebled and quadrupled in value. They had simply made fortunes. The whole business of Venezuela is completely in the hands of Germans."

"Many business men throughout Venezuela that were compelled to displace German employees during the war in order to be able to trade with the United States, and the Allies have reemployed their German representatives."

TUNNEL PROJECT ADVANCED

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Permission to construct a vehicular tunnel under the Hudson River at New York was granted the states of New Jersey and New York, in a bill reported by the House Interstate Commerce Committee.

CONVENTIONS FOR NEGRO BETTERMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—Two conventions have been held here recently, each having for its object the furtherance of the welfare and the improvement of conditions of the Negro in the south. One of these meetings was made up of representative white men of Mississippi and Louisiana. This is the Welfare League of Mississippi. The other embraced Negro leaders, about equally divided between north and south, who organized themselves at their meeting into the Lincoln League.

Both these organizations went on record as holding the same views of changes necessary in existing conditions for the betterment of the Negro, such as improved opportunities for education; better comforts on transportation lines where the Negroes are separated from the whites; complete protection within their rights under the law; better housing conditions, and elimination of lynchings. With some intimation of the result of the return of about 300,000 Negro soldiers of voting age to this country, the Lincoln League, which is headed by Roscoe Conklin Simmons, demands equal franchise for the Negro. The first national convention of the Lincoln League of America will be held in Chicago, Sept. 18-19.

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Beacon Jacquard Blankets,—a handsome bed covering in figured or block design; 3-inch Silk binding all around; size 72 x 90 inches. Pink, Light Blue, Rose, Copenhagen Blue, Gray and Yellow. 9.00 regularly 11.00

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Beacon Traveling Rugs,—in various plaid effects; desirable colors; size 66 x 80 inches. 6.00 regularly 7.50

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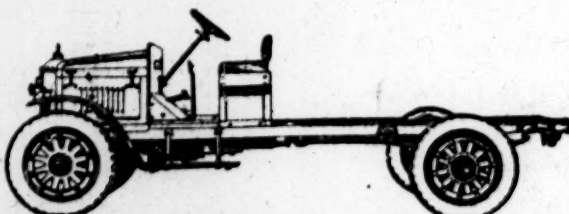
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JAPAN'S PROMISE TO RESTORE RIGHTS

Her Agreement Regarding Shantung Termed "Hollow Mockery" by Prof. E. T. Williams—Kiaochow Lease Explained

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BERKELEY, California—Japan has appealed to the judgment of the world for its support in the Peace Conference decision regarding Shantung with the repeated statement that she has promised to restore China's rights, continued Prof. E. T. Williams in a special interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, following his return from Paris after serving with the American mission as technical adviser on the Far East. Japan declares that it is her right, rather than the Allies', to restore China's rights, and asks the world to remember that she has always kept her word. A restrictive clause in the promise, even if it is kept, Professor Williams points out, permits Japan to take more than Germany ever had in Shantung. The promise, moreover, does not pretend to relate to the Shantung railway and mines, which Japan seized in 1915 with an entire disregard for China's rights. Professor Williams says:

Japan's Promises

"Few newspapers, even, seem to understand the nature of Japan's promises wherein she affirms that she will do justice to China. These promises, when understood, are hollow mockery and amount to nothing whatever. It is important that the world should understand the emptiness of these promises."

"Japan's promise to restore is based upon the famous 1915 convention which China, at the threat of war by Japan, was compelled to sign. This convention provided that when Japan obtained full title to the Kiaochow territory, she would restore the territory to China under four conditions. There is no doubt but that Japan will keep her promise, but one of these conditions makes this promise void of any real meaning. That condition was that Japan should be granted a concession of land in the leased territory to be selected by herself for a Japanese settlement, which was to be under the exclusive jurisdiction of Japan."

"The effect of this condition is to permit Japan simply to give up a lease which has 75 years to run in return for which she gets a perpetual lease to whatever portion of the leased territory she desires for her own exclusive possession. Japan can fully keep her promise and yet return to China nothing more than a bathing beach and worthless islands in the bay. To understand this requires a knowledge of the original lease forced by Germany from China."

Original Lease

"This original lease to Germany covered the waters of Kiaochow Bay to high-water mark, two or three small islands in the bay of no consequence, and two pieces of territory, one on either side of the entrance to the bay. That on the left of the entrance is quite small and is of value only as a bathing beach; that on the right is larger and has become the site of the town of Tsingtau, here are located the wharves, docks, barracks, railroad terminals, and important public buildings."

"If Japan selects a site for her own settlement within the leased territory, she must select it within one or the other of these two pieces of ground. That she will not locate it on the bathing beach is certain. Since it is to be selected by herself, it is inconceivable that she would select any other than a site within the present town of Tsingtau. That this is intended is beyond all question, for during the past four years the Japanese have been buying all important sites at Tsingtau, and have expropriated against the wishes of Chinese peasants a strip of territory across the peninsula behind the town of Tsingtau. Moreover, the phraseology used in the clause of the peace treaty itself confirms this deduction, for it provides for the transfer of the wharves, docks, barracks, and other public property by Germany at Tsingtau, free of all charges to Japan."

Chinese "Concessions"

"The term 'concession' in China has a very definite meaning. It is applied to a piece of ground either ceded outright or leased in perpetuity for the establishment of a foreign settlement under the jurisdiction of one or more foreign powers. One cannot escape the conclusion, therefore, that in returning to China the leased territory of Kiaochow, Japan is giving up a limited lease in return for which she gets a perpetual lease to whatever portion of the leased territory she desires for her own exclusive possession."

"Japan, in securing the transfer of the German public property directly to her, deliberately violates the convention of 1915 between China and Japan, which provided that the disposal of these public properties should be a matter of subsequent arrangement between China and Japan, not Germany and Japan. This transfer, moreover, is contrary to the recommendation made by the Commission on Reparations at Paris, which recommended that all public properties of Germany throughout the world should be pooled for the benefit of the allied and associated governments. The cable commission of the Peace Conference also recommended that all German cables should be pooled. But the public properties and the cables landing at Kiaochow are given to Japan."

Railways and Mines

"Again, Japan's 'promise' does not relate at all to the Shantung Railway and the mines connected therewith. Japan's promise does not bind her to



Château de Bouillancourt-en-Serg, near Blangy

"DIGGERS" LEAVING PICARDIE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The Diggers are going. On every hand one sees evidences of that fact. In the Grande Place of Blangy, for instance, the congregation of lorries and automobiles is smaller. One by one, the huts and the marquees are vanishing, and French gamins rummage for souvenirs, and play among the debris scattered about the village green. Brief though childhood's memory be, they will value these souvenirs, and so will their elders; for during the past months—since the armistice that brought this third Australian division to winter quarters in the lovely valley of the Bresle, and thereabouts—there has developed between "Aussies" and Picardie a strong entente.

"It will be sad," said the schoolmaster's daughter of Bouillancourt, "when they are gone. That Christmas tree was the greatest joy these 200 children here have had in all their lives." She shook her fair head rather dolefully; and indeed there is pathos in the reflection that, for this village, there will be no more cinemas, that brought to the French children an outside world—unknown, undreamed of hitherto—no more concerts, no more sing-songs on Sunday evenings, around the cozy hut fire, to the simple music of the harmonium; no more debates, no more lectures, that—though spoken in a foreign tongue—did, at least, bring animation, earnestness, zest, even to such simple pleasures.

Blangy and Bouillancourt will be left empty of troops, and the only visitors, henceforth, to the valley of the Bresle, will be a few curious English—they go everywhere, always—and fishermen, who, banished during the war, have remembered this most famous of northern trout streams, where Normandy and Picardie meet.

An Australian's Views

These facts have set the more thoughtful thinking. They have set the Diggers thinking, too. Only the other day, I rode, with an Australian, across from Bouillancourt to Ramboires, the great sixteenth century castle—nobles of its kind in this part of France—owned by the marquis of that name. On the way, we talked.

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concerning the agricultural problems of Picardie.

"It is like this," said my companion. "The French must absolutely adopt more up-to-date methods of agriculture. They must fence in their land more, to obviate the necessity for having the cattle watched. They must use the eight-furrow plow, as we do out there. But, given their system of small holdings, they will have to cooperate for this. And, at present, they do not, apparently, trust one another enough to cooperate easily, if at all. Also, they must have, in the villages, some center of attraction other than the café. These are the kind of problems rural France has got to tackle." One could not but agree with him.

Later on, before the kitchen fire, I put these ideas to the village schoolmaster and his wife.

Village Schoolmaster Speaks

"What you say, Monsieur," he commented, "is true; but, in our present state of advancement, the remedies must be slow in coming. We think too narrowly—on effect—and, with so many, the daily round and the café is all their hope. We want more education, a government that is more stable, and that will insist upon proper administration of the laws it makes. Nevertheless, our mingling with the soldiers here, our knowledge that these men, back in Australia, will be earning 10 shillings a day—so they tell me—as against four francs here, will help. Meanwhile we must be patient." So he talked, with a pathetic resignation that made me long to do more for the agricultural population of this, in many ways, backward country.

Very striking, certainly, is the difference of outlook, as between the Picard and the "Digger"—the one, beneath his outward insouciance, so lacking in joy, the other so buoyant and cheerful, so full of pride in his young country, so eager in his anticipation of her future, and of the part he will play in shaping it. This third division has won a big name in the war, although they were comparatively late comers. Passchendaele Ridge knows them, and the Somme battlefields round Amiens and "Villers-Bret." They were in the big push of Aug. 8, 1918, when, for the

MEASURE IN BEHALF OF FAITHFUL DOG

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Henry L. Myers, Senator from Montana, has introduced a bill "to prohibit experiments on living dogs in the District of Columbia or in any of the territorial or insular possessions of the United States, and providing a penalty for violation thereof." This he does, he states, because "the dog has made a wonderful war record, and from everywhere word comes of his courage, his faithfulness, his cheery comradeship, and his keen intelligence"; because the dog "has been decorated for bravery, serving his country, following its flag, and dying for its cause," and "as an act of right and justice to the dog, and as a tribute to the soldiers who speak and plead for him."

Forbes & Wallace

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

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More than a hundred favorite everyday toilet necessities have been selected, in time for vacation needs, at extreme price savings.

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SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Motor Car Necessities

first time, Fritz failed completely to put up a fight against an advancing line that had scarcely a man to a 100 yards.

Time for Farewells

But it is not of battle exploits that Australians talk most now; rather of farewell visits in the village—meaning Marie and Jeanne, perhaps—or of A. W. L. ("absence without leave"), in Paris, Brussels, or on the Rhine, a tempting diversion, now that discipline is somewhat relaxed, in a world so wide and unknown. Most often, though, they speak of the family, and of the job awaiting them at home, in the good warm sunshine of tropical "Aussie." Thus the officers confabulate round the mess table, where the leafy forests of that beloved homeland are symbolized by the white sulphur-crested cockatoo, who, all through the meal, has been vocal upon the window-sill, before an entranced audience of small boys in the street.

"Accountancy will be my job at home," says the Scottish Q. M. sententiously at the close of a long discussion.

"What about the privates?" queries the cockatoo, with his head on one side. The interpellations come in happily sometimes.

"Oh, the privates will do all right," says the Q. M., as he goes off to wrestle with requisitions. And that is the opinion generally held among the Diggers at Bouillancourt. Australian privates, and their officers, too, will be "all right." The people who most need all the help that can be given them—moral and mental help especially—are the French peasants left behind.

CENSORSHIP ON MAIL HAS CEASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A notice from the Department of State to the effect that mail censorship has ceased, dating from June 21, and that it is believed that the British postal censorship ceased on the same date, has been received by the Merchants Association, which announces that this will undoubtedly prove of great benefit to business, which has been delayed and handicapped during the war. Improvement in the mail service between the United States and Scandinavian countries is expected especially, as this has often been greatly delayed. The association reports that it has frequently requested that this mail be censored by the United States Government, and that it be sent on boats sailing directly for Scandinavian ports rather than be trans-shipped from Great Britain.

PLANS TO EDUCATE WOMEN FOR VOTE

Citizenship Department of Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association in Round-Table Discussion Outlines Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A statewide program for educating women for citizenship took up the entire attention of the citizenship department of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association in a round-table session in Boston on Tuesday.

Following the lead of the states which have full suffrage, the Massachusetts association is making itself ready to merge into the League of Women Voters, which was organized at the recent annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association at St. Louis to completely replace the latter organization when the suffrage amendment shall have become a part of the United States Constitution. The slogan purpose of the League of Women Voters is, "A country in which all voters speak English, read their own ballots, and honor the American flag."

Discussion by members of the citizenship department indicated that they are quite aware of the size of the task of instructing all the women of the Commonwealth, both the American and the immigrant classes, in the fundamentals of citizenship. At the same time they were thoroughly convinced of its being the next vitally important step to follow.

Cooperation Is Sought

Massachusetts suffrage leaders have been asked to cooperate with other organizations in establishing citizenship groups or classes; teaching the aliens who should become citizens, English, simple civics and American ideals; and all others the responsibilities and duties of citizens and citizens' rights under the law of the Commonwealth and the Nation.

Classes for the latter are expected to be more or less easily arranged and conducted, to run largely upon their own initiative, but to reach the immigrant mother is considered quite another problem.

Thus far the plans of the association in this work are in the making, but at the close of the meeting Tuesday it was felt that a good start had been made. It was stated by one of the leaders that the launching of the enterprise this fall probably would begin with public conferences in Boston, to be followed by like meetings at the county seats. Each county doubtless will have a chairman, the counties to be units in the state organization and the chairmen to be the women through whom the state program can be quickly and conveniently delegated.

Women in the State who already

have given promise of leadership in any of the various phases of citizenship promotion, doubtless will be invited to take a special intensive training course in a sort of citizenship Plattsburg, to prepare them to help direct the work in the different parts of the State. It was also rather definitely announced that every organization, whatever its nature, so long as it is interested in fostering better citizenship, is to be asked to cooperate.

Guests at Conference

Guests at the conference Tuesday included Mrs. Charles H. Brooks of Kansas, the national chairman of the League of Women Voters, and Mrs. Ida P. Boyer, who was active in helping Michigan inaugurate its citizenship training for the women voters. Mrs. Brooks described the primary features of the League of Women Voters, one of which was that it hoped to constitute an efficient interstate organization to bring about a better uniformity of the laws of the different states, to awaken interest in a nationwide study of all laws, city, state and federal, and to support a program of legislation which aims to improve the United States electorate and consequently the entire political system of government.

Mrs. Boyer said that getting the first registration of the women in Michigan and other states was a much bigger undertaking than all the subsequent work, for it meant the initial breaking down of the ages-old traditions. All interested agencies were used to carry on a house-to-house canvass and instruction, and it was this more than anything else that brought success. Miss Mary E. Woolley, president of Mt. Holyoke, presided at this Tuesday meeting, and she and Dr. Hermon C. Bumpus, retiring president of Tufts College, entered prominently into the discussion.

NEW TITLE TO BE GIVEN DR. WHEELER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BERKELEY, California—Upon the retirement of Benjamin Ide Wheeler from the presidency of the University of California on July 16, he will be given the title of president emeritus of the university, and professor of comparative philology. The task of finding a successor to Dr. Wheeler is being carried forward by a committee of the regents.

The exact name of the southern California unit of the University of California to be located in Los Angeles, is the Southern California Branch of the University of California.

Dr. Ernest C. Moore, president of the Los Angeles State Normal School, which institution is to be absorbed by the Southern California Branch of the University of California, will be given the title of director of the Southern California Branch of the University of California, and will have charge of the academic administration of the institution, subject to the direction of the president of the university proper.

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FREE TRIAL OFFER!

We will send ESSENKAY for FREE TRIAL (consigned to pay freight) on your own car. Test it over roughest roads with heaviest loads. If you are not convinced that it will keep you from tire troubles and double tire mileage, THE TEST WILL OBTAIN YOU NOTHING. Write for free trial offer and booklet, "The Story of ESSENKAY."

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STATES MAY AGAIN
FIX PHONE RATES

United States Postmaster-General
Is Said to Plan for a Relinquishing to Its Former Status of Regulatory Right

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Albert Sidney Burleson, Postmaster-General of the United States, has in view the relinquishing to state regulatory bodies, in some manner, the power to act in the matter of passing upon telephone rates before government control is ended, it was stated here by F. B. MacKinnon of Washington, District of Columbia, vice-president of the United States Independent Telephone Association, in an address before that body yesterday.

Mr. MacKinnon said he had been informed by Mr. Burleson that such steps would be taken if possible, in order to inconvenience the companies as little as possible in the return to private control.

Under the act providing for the return of the telegraph and telephone wires, it will be Nov. 30 before the government control will be entirely eliminated, Mr. MacKinnon said. He was of the opinion that some of the rates that have been fixed under government control should be retained—namely, the service-connection rate. He urged the companies to start a cooperative movement in this direction. They should at once make an organized effort to get the state commissions and other regulatory bodies to consider these matters. There should be an effort, he declared, to standardize charges. There should be a charge for installing and for removing a telephone.

Two hundred independent companies received increases under government control, Mr. MacKinnon said, amounting to a total of about \$2,000,000, but this represented an increase of less than 4 per cent. The speaker declared that what is needed among the telephone men is more definite facts as to where they stand. His experience in the last six months at Washington, he said, had convinced him, in dealing with companies, that many of them cannot furnish financial reports, and do not know the value of their property, nor the amount of their expenses. If the telephone companies want an increase in rates, they must convince the public and the state commissions that such increases are necessary.

This, he said, they have not done, and are not doing. That work can only be done by organized effort, he declared. Some of the larger telephone companies, too, he stated, were not able to make a statement of their earnings. If the telephone companies are to convince the public and the commissions of the need for better rates, they must have the records to show. What kind of publicity, he asked, can the telephone men furnish if they do not furnish the records to prove their case?

SENATORS TO DRAFT
RAILWAY BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce have taken steps to place before Congress, within a month's time, a bill to turn the railroads back to private ownership and operation.

The committee authorized the appointment of a sub-committee, with A. B. Cummins, Senator from Iowa, as chairman, to complete the drafting of the bill.

No further hearings will be held on the railroad problem, Senator Cummins said. The sub-committee, he said, will go ahead and work out the bill with the reports of the hearings already held, and the various bills that have been introduced in both branches of Congress to guide it.

While no definite word has come from the committee as to the form the final railroad bill will take, Senator Cummins expects to have his bill used as the groundwork for the measure which the committee will draft.

The Cummins bill would divide the railroad lines of the United States into 15 or 18 systems, each of which would cover a zone. These different zone systems would compete against each other to reestablish competitive service. The Cummins bill also provides for a small guarantee to the investors.

REJECTION OF BIDS
FOR MEATS ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Floyd E. Waite, city property director, has telegraphed the Secretary of War, asking him to reject all bids received at Chicago last Friday for \$29,500,000 worth of surplus canned meats held by the United States Army.

This action was taken by Mr. Waite on the ground that he believed the municipality and the small dealers were not sufficiently informed and

that they were not in position to bid intelligently. If proper publicity were given the matter, Mr. Waite believes these meats could be put on the general market and help prices.

Mr. Waite is anxious to find out from Chicago how the surplus property officers propose to dispose of the vegetables to be placed on sale there June 30, as the city of Cleveland is ready to take \$200,000 worth of these goods for distribution at cost through the city markets.

Bids "Open to Everybody"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—It was stated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor here that the bids on army meat were open to everybody.

No information as to whom the bids were from or amounts could be learned, as they were sealed and sent to Washington, where they will be opened by the governing sales board and awards either made or rejected.

A great amount of canned goods will be sold through sealed bids here on June 30, it was stated, at the army headquarters, and Cleveland or any other city or individual will be given an opportunity to bid, according to The Christian Science Monitor's informant.

YOUNG JUDEA PLANS
FOR WIDE EXPANSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A plan for developing Young Judea into an international group, with clubs in every part of America and Europe, will be considered at a convention to be held at Long Branch, New Jersey, June 27 to July 1, by 716 groups of young men and women below voting age, members of the society, which is the junior branch of the Zionist Organization of America. These groups come from 35 states and 139 cities, where Young Judea has a total membership of 15,000. The Mayor of Long Branch will open the convention, and the Hon. Julian Mack, president of the Zionist Organization, will make an address. One evening will be devoted to Hebrew songs and the production of a play in Hebrew, and a plan will be proposed for the organization of Hebrew-speaking clubs.

WHEAT HANDLERS
PUT UNDER LICENSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

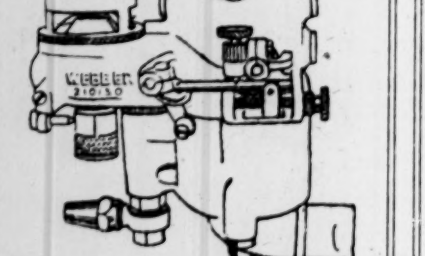
NEW YORK, New York—President Wilson has signed a proclamation putting under license all persons, firms, corporations, and associations engaged in storing or distributing wheat, or manufacturing, storing or distributing wheat flour, and all who manufacture bread or other bakery products, for sale, from wheat flour. The proclamation does not affect bakeries whose flour consumption is less than 50 barrels a month, retailers, farmers or co-operative associations selling products of land they own, lease or cultivate, or common carriers as to operations necessary to their business. The licensees will do business in accordance with rules laid down by Julius Barnes, federal director.

GOVERNMENT REFUSES
47 CENTS TO OHIO

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The federal government and the State of Ohio are at loggerheads as to which shall pay 47 cents incurred in establishing offices of the Fuel Administration in Columbus. The Ohio state purchasing agent advanced \$523.23 for furniture, freight and drayage and obtained reimbursement of \$522.76 from the federal government. Appealing from the settlement with a claim for the additional amount, the Ohio authorities were informed by the Comptroller of the Treasury that the original check was correct so far as Washington is concerned, the eliminated 47 cents being 6 cents freight overcharge and 41 cents federal freight tax erroneously assessed against a government shipment. Ohio must look to the offending railroad for its money.

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Starts on first revolution, no loading, no waiting—good getaway, power and speed. Saves your gasoline and gives you a better car. Try it and you will be astonished at the saving in gasoline and increased efficiency of your motor. Give your car a real treat. Have one installed.

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KOREANS PREPARE
FOR PROPAGANDA

Branches of League Already
in Existence in the United
States to Be Formed in the
Other Cities of the Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Branches of the League of Friends of Korea are to be organized in many of the principal cities of the United States, along the lines followed by similar organizations now existing in Washington, Philadelphia, and New York. It was stated yesterday by P. K. Yoon, vice-chairman of the Washington branch. The objects of the league are defined by him as follows:

To assist the cause of freedom for Korea, to protect the religious liberty of the Korean Christians, to prevent the recurrence of cruel treatment to which the Koreans have been subjected by the Japanese, to disseminate true information concerning conditions in Korea for the benefit of the American public.

The names of persons prominent in Washington have been enrolled on the membership list. It is asserted, including Rear Admiral John C. Watson, U. S. N., retired, who is acting as chairman pending the creation of a permanent organization. The Washington branch will be the intermediary for the other branches in dealing with the United States Government.

"One of the principal things we hope to accomplish through the league," said Mr. Yoon, "is to give the American people a true understanding of the Japanese colonial policy. The subjugation of Korea will be followed, if they can effect it, by the subjugation of China, until Japan will be the sole power in the Far East. This, we submit, is not desirable from the American viewpoint, and in aiding the Koreans to regain their independence, the Americans would be furthering their own best interests, besides upholding the democratic idea."

Mr. Yoon thinks the appeal for aid from the Koreans is the most urgent one before the American people at present.

Other peoples seeking the aid of the United States in winning their independence, he said, did not present claims emphasized by the barbarous treatment accorded the Koreans.

Correspondence lately carried on by Mr. Yoon with friends on the Pacific Coast, indicates that branches of the League of Friends of Korea will be established in Seattle, Washington; Portland, Oregon; San Francisco, California, and other western cities.

TELEPHONE MEN MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The fourth annual convention of the United States

Independent Telephone Association, representing 910 independent telephone companies having 1,806,000 telephones, convened here on Tuesday for a three-days' session. Questions of rates, legislation and relations of employees and employers are the big questions up for consideration before the telephone men when the lines are put back in private hands again by the government, it was stated at the convention.

NEW YORK - CHICAGO
AIR MAIL PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A successful trial flight with mail from Chicago, Illinois, to this city, has now been accomplished, and post-office officials believe regular mail service will be established between the two cities soon. Starting from Belmont Field, Long Island, at 5 a. m., it is planned to have the planes stop at Bellefont Park, Pennsylvania, and Cleveland, Ohio, reaching Chicago about 1 o'clock the same afternoon, the planes from Chicago to New York having the same schedule. The trial flight was made in eight hours for the 745 miles. This was about 16 hours better than the best previous mail time between the cities.

SOCIALIST LEFT TO
AWAIT PARTY ACTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The question whether the left wing of the American Socialist Party shall form a separate party will, it is understood, be held in abeyance until the action of the Socialist Party at its convention in August as to expulsion or retention of the groups making up the left wing. These groups have just ended a convention in this city, and decided on that procedure.

Meanwhile the left wing will continue its propaganda in an attempt to persuade the right wing to adopt its radical program.

COXLEY HEARING ADJOURNED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Jacob S. Coxley, of Massillon, Ohio, who in 1894 led his "Army of Unemployed" to the capitol, appeared before the House of Representatives Banking and Currency Committee yesterday to advocate legislation, which, he said, would end unemployment, but after he had distributed copies of a pamphlet to members, the Committee adjourned suddenly.

MAJOR-GENERAL RELIEVED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Major-Gen. William P. Burnham has been relieved of duty as American delegate on the Inter-Allied Commission at Athens. Lieut.-Col. Arthur Poillon, who has been on duty with the Peace Commission in Paris, is named as his successor.

DE VALERA SEEKING
BIG BOND ISSUE

President of So-Called Irish
Republic Wants to Float
Half at Home and Half
Elsewhere for the Sinn Fein

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Eamonn de Valera, installed at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here as the president of the so-called Irish republic, wants to float \$5,000,000 in bonds, half in Ireland and half elsewhere, for the Sinn Fein. He is issuing statements daily which he says is an effort to present the Irish question to the American people as the Irish people would have it presented. And in interviews and statements he says the money will not be used for promotion of factional disputes in Ireland or for a party, but for development of what he calls the Irish commonwealth. At the same time he notes that "we will have to equip consulates and embassies." Here, evidently the "we" refers to the Sinn Fein government. But Mr. de Valera does not regard that government as a partisan one. He speaks of it as a government of all the Irish people. Hence the money will be used, by Sinn Fein, purely for national purposes.

Appeal for Funds

In connection with Mr. de Valera's present appeal for \$5,000,000 it may be remembered that in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in the summer of 1918, Mr. de Valera said that the income of Ireland at that time was sufficient to support her unaided and to maintain an army and navy. But that statement, as Mr. de Valera omitted to point out at the time, was based on the income of Ireland during the war, on a basis of taxation that under normal conditions would, it is believed, bankrupt the country. Now that the war is over, critics of Sinn Fein say Mr. de Valera has come to realize that Ireland needs outside help, and it is also said that he finds it more expedient to admit this now than he did when he gave the interview referred to.

Several Cities Visited

Mr. de Valera is still silent about how he got into the United States incognito. But it is fairly clear that he came on a liner, most likely, as a stoker, as his secretary, Harry J. Boland, came before him. He has been in this country for about two weeks, and he visited other large cities before he walked into the Waldorf, coming direct from the priory of the Carmelite fathers, in this city, on Monday.

Mr. de Valera and his friends evidently have no fear that raising money toward their bond issue in this country will place him in danger of violating the law against engineering in the United States, anything like a military establishment or movement against another government, to be conducted on other soil. He still insists that, though born in the United States, he is an Irish citizen. And he and his friends feel assured that the British Government will not take any steps to arrest him here.

BEER INJUNCTION
ANSWER IS FILED

Francis G. Caffey, United States
Attorney, Makes Reply to
Suit of Brewing Company

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The answer filed by Francis G. Caffey, United States Attorney, to the injunction proceedings brought against him and Richard J. McElligott, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, by the Jacob Hoffman Brewing Company to restrain them from interfering with the manufacture and sale of 2.75 per cent beer, asserts that the suit is brought against the United States without its consent and that it seeks a decree which a court of equity is without jurisdiction to grant.

Mr. Caffey says he is advised that the commissioner of internal revenue is not and never has been authorized by law to determine what beverage is intoxicating, or what alcoholic content, if any, is required to render a beverage intoxicating within the meaning of the act of Nov. 21, 1918; and that the commissioner is not authorized to prohibit persons from qualifying as brewers where the alcoholic content of their product at any time during manufacture equals or exceeds one half of 1 per cent volume.

Mr. Caffey further replies that the commissioner is not authorized to determine whether, under the act, it is unlawful after May 1, 1919, to use any of the materials named in the manufacture of beer. The reply shows that 2.75 per cent beer may be made and sold at the makers' and sellers' risk.

SOLID
REASONS
WHY
YOU
Should Get Your
Suits and Hats

in Chicago, from
The Joe Beeson Co.

First Reason: Each suit sold by The Joe Beeson Co. is an all-wool suit, made of the finest of fabrics—and this means value to the customer.

Second Reason: Each suit sold by The Joe Beeson Co. embodies hand-tailored workmanship—the workmanship of well-paid individual tailors. And this means value to the customer.

Third Reason: Each suit sold by The Joe Beeson Co. is priced upon a basis made possible by exceptionally favorable "overhead" factors—low shop and salesrooms rentals, absence of seasonal "shop congestion," etc. And this means value to the customer.

Fourth Reason: Each visitor to The Joe Beeson Co. salesrooms quickly sees that he is dealing with men whose chief desire is to please him, by giving him genuine values in fabrics, workmanship and style. Our one aim is to make each customer a steady customer. And therefore we give you genuine values, every time!

OUR PROMISE:

We guarantee that each suit sold by us (our suit prices range from \$25 to \$60) will be, in the quality of its fabrics and in its hand-tailored workmanship, worth, according to our experienced judgment, at least \$10 more than what we ask you for it.

Out-of-town visitors appreciate our readiness to send their purchases home without charge, no matter how far away they live. Free deliveries, locally, of course.

Our straw hats, felt hats and cloth caps for outing wear are priced, like our suits, in a way to give you genuine values.

THE JOE BEESON CO.

19 E. Jackson Boulevard, CHICAGO

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co.
CHICAGOSwimming Suits and Beach Costumes
Certain Favored Styles Are Specially Featured

As the season advances the splendid equipment and ready service of this bathing suit section grows more and more evident. Here women are finding complete assortments of all the approved modes in bathing suits, whether they wish the knitted type of suit or slip-ons of varied fabrics, in complete size ranges and at pricings that meet practically any plan of expenditure.

All-Wool Bathing Suits, \$4
In Sizes 2, 4 and 6 Years

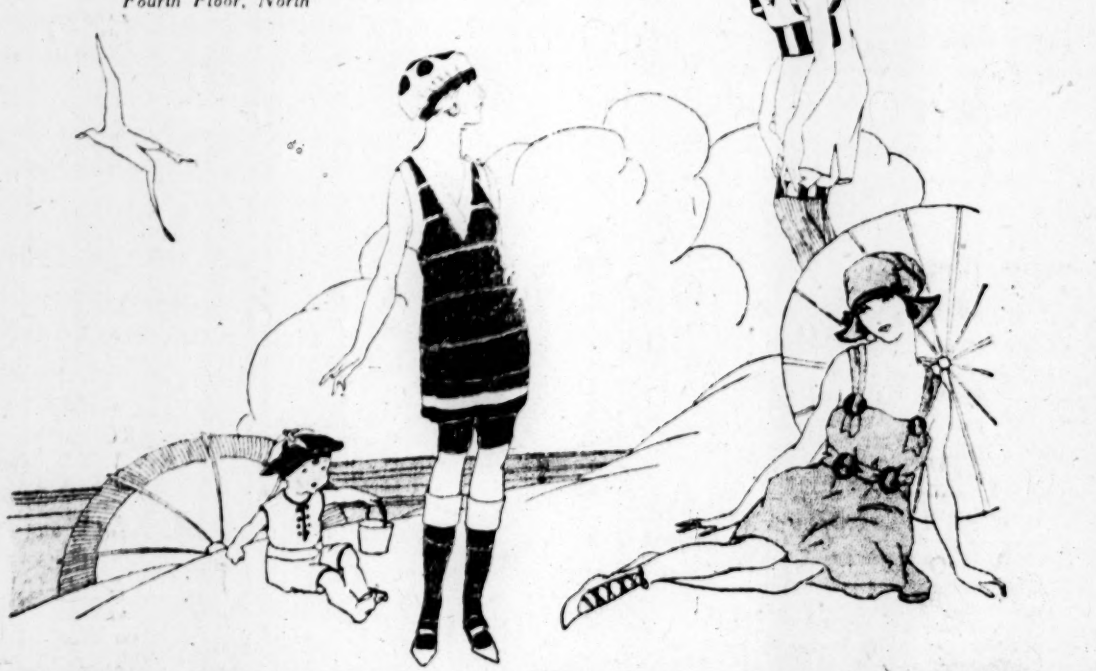
These are in the style sketched at the left below and may be had in red, old blue, rose and navy blue. Note the cunning little cap, one of many styles.

Women's All-Wool Suits, \$10.75
Half-Socks to Match, \$2.50 Pair

Together these make a very smart-looking beach outfit. In purple, green, or black with white stripes and white border bands. Sketched at the left center.

All the requisites in caps, slippers, shoes, water-wings, and beach bags in complete variety and at a widely inclusive price range.

Fourth Floor, North

All-Wool Swimming Suits, \$5
For Girls of 8 to 14 Years

Excellent in quality and well-made. With a colorful touch certain to attract girls. Red with green, navy blue with white, green with orange. At the right center.

Taffeta Silk Beach Suits, \$18.50
The Cap to Accompany, Priced \$5

So many women prefer this type of suit, for it serves as a swimming suit and is slightly for beach wear. In black with old blue, navy blue with green. At the right.

THE FAIR
CHICAGO

Vacation Attire and Accessories
For Summer Sports and Pastimes

RECREATION should be the main purpose of vacation time. It is true economy to forget for a time the ordinary business of life and to make the vacation period truly a joyous play time. This summer, with the way happily over, thousands of Chicagoans will plunge with zest into the happiest vacation of their lives.

Comfortable and appropriate apparel is essential to getting the most out of your vacation. Here at The Fair you will find every requisite in apparel and in equipment for your favorite sports and pastimes, in the correct styles, reliable qualities and varied assortments, and at the moderate prices that have made this great store the reliance of thousands of Chicagoans who want value and economy.

Refreshment Suits
Children's Suits
Sports blouses and smocks
Sweaters
Swimsuits
Motor and outdoor accessories
Mittens and socks for girls
Wear-retaining clothes for boys
Rompers and play suits for the little ones
Stout shoes and durable stockings for boys and girls
Golf, tennis and baseball supplies
Cameras, film supplies
Auto luncheon kits

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

SECTIONAL TENNIS
PLAY ADVANCES

Middle States Championship
Tourney on Mountain Station
Closes Reaches Round Before
Semifinals—Kashio in Lead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

ORANGE, New Jersey—The Middle States championship on the courts of Mountain Station progressed as far in the singles as the round before the semifinals.

Selichio Kashio, the challenger in 1918, continued his victorious progress, and obtained a semifinal bracket, where he will meet the victor of the fifth-round match between E. H. Hendrickson, the Amherst champion, and Leonard Beekman. The latter, for the sixth consecutive time, proved his superiority over Harold Throckmorton, winning in straight sets. In the first set Beekman broke through on Throckmorton's service in the third game, and though each thereafter won his service, the set went to Beekman, 6-4.

At the opening of the second set Beekman again broke through on Throckmorton, and won the first two games. This seemed to make Throckmorton staidier, and in a series of brilliant rallies he repeatedly passed Beekman on his back hand, winning the next five games. With the score at 5-2, Beekman rallied and won the next three games. Then each won on his service until the score was seven all, when Beekman again broke through, and won the next two games and the match.

In the doubles Ichuya Kumagae and Harold Throckmorton won as they pleased from G. French and Frank MacWatty, players of the local club, while several other matches in the first round were also concluded.

The women's singles championship was also begun with a representative list of players, and progressed through to the third round. Among the favorites remaining are Miss Helene Pollak, Miss Marie Wagner, Miss Muriel Parker, Miss Florence Ballin and Mrs. D. C. Mills. Miss C. H. Baker, after winning her first match from Miss A. Bayard 4-6, 6-0, and winning the first set of her second match from Mrs. E. T. Eberhart 6-2, then weakened and lost the two remaining sets 6-2, 6-0 to her more experienced opponent. The summary: MIDDLE STATES SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Second Round.

E. Olsen defeated Gerald Emerson, 6-7, 6-1, 6-4.

Third Round

E. Olsen defeated H. Nickerson, 4-6, 6-4, 6-2.

Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated Duke Thomas, 4-6, 6-2, 7-5.

Leonard Beekman defeated G. A. L. Pomeroy, 10-8, 6-2.

E. H. Hendrickson defeated A. W. Gilmore, 6-1, 6-3.

Fourth Round

R. M. Kirkland defeated P. M. Pope, 6-3, 6-2.

Selichio Kashio defeated Lindsay Dunham, 7-5, 6-2.

Leonard Beekman defeated Harold Throckmorton, 6-4, 8-7.

E. H. Hendrickson defeated Auguste Roome, 6-2, 5-7.

Fifth Round

Selichio Kashio defeated R. P. Bennett, 4-3, 6-2.

MIDDLE STATES DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

M. T. Ackerman and George Grosbeck defeated B. M. Arnold Jr. and Gardner Kelly Jr., 6-2, 6-3.

R. W. Seabury and Van H. Cartmel defeated Sigmond Speth and Harry Sachs, 12-11, 6-4.

Ichuya Kumagae and Harold Throckmorton defeated G. French and Frank MacWatty, 6-1, 6-4.

J. H. Pittman Jr. and Eugene Whalen defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum and partner by default.

R. P. Bennett and E. A. Clark defeated Auguste Roome Jr. and George Mills, 9-7, 6-2.

T. T. Cooke and Paul Pope defeated George Mills and partner by default.

R. M. Kirkland and Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated W. H. Pritchard and partner by default.

PRINCETON TEAM INCREASES LEAD

Orange and Black Golfers Have a Margin of 23 Strokes Over Yale in the College Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Princeton University increased its lead during the third round of the intercollegiate golf championship which is being held over the Merion Country Club course yesterday, having a margin of 23 strokes lead over Yale University. The Elis remained in second place with a total of 1939. Harvard followed, 1948; Penn fourth, 1957; Columbia fifth, 1922; and Williams College sixth, 1145.

Harvard picked up seven strokes on the Yale team and now has a chance to finish in second place. Pennsylvania is nine behind the Crimson team, but has a slight chance of overcoming if the latter slips. The cards for the third round were comparatively high. A. O. Walker, of Columbia, and C. W. Baker, of Harvard, turned in the low score of the morning, each with an 80. Their cards:

Walker Out—5 6 5 4 4 2 4 2—40
In—4 5 3 4 5 3 2 4—40—80

Baker Out—5 5 5 5 5 5 2 4—43
In—4 5 3 4 4 3 2 5—37—80

T. B. Davis, of Yale, who shot a 75 in the second round yesterday, had an indifferent card of 86 this morning, and Sidney Scott, of Yale, who was leading with Cameron Burton in the Wilmington tournament last Saturday, had an 84.

The Pennsylvania team's score for

the third round took an upward jump, not one of the six men being able to break 85. Captain Rhoades, of the Red and Blue team, had the lowest card, with an 85, while T. Semans was second, with an 87. H. B. Calves with 88, H. Rowland with 88, and G. Webster 89, brought up Pennsylvania's total. The summaries:

Princeton University, 1918; Yale University, 1939; Harvard University, 1948; University of Pennsylvania, 1957; Columbia University, 1922; and Williams College 1145.

WOMEN'S GOLF
PLAY IMPROVES

Closer Matches in Second Round of Tourney at Brae Burn—Four Go to Extra Holes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

WEST NEWTON, Massachusetts—Two of the four matches which went to extra holes in the second round of the annual women's state golf tournament being held on the links of the Brae Burn Country Club under the auspices of the Women's Golf Association of Greater Boston, were settled on the seventeenth hole while the others were finished after the first extra hole. The day's play brought out a great deal of good golf and resulted in many overruns and surprises.

The greatest overturn of all was that in which Mrs. E. W. Daley of Oakley, after being five down to Miss Glenna Collett of Rhode Island in the first five holes, won her match by the largest margin of the day, 3 and 1, which doubtless could be laid in great measure to the inexperience of her opponent, whose long game again was very fine most of the way, but whose short game and putting became very erratic in the later stages of the match.

Mrs. W. C. Johnson put up a fine game against strong odds in overcoming a lead of 3 up for her opponent Mrs. L. Q. White of Brockton, and it seemed as though she were destined to win the match when the former Miss Arlene Wood put her second in the hole going to the first extra, but Mrs. White almost hit the pin after dropping for the loss of a stroke and then sank one of the few good putts that she made during the round.

In the other extra-hole match Mrs. G. B. Johnson also got into the brook with her second to the same hole and came very near duplicating Mrs. White's feat of getting a 5 to either win or halve the hole. Mrs. E. H. Baker had the double satisfaction of not only winning, but also of putting out the only former champion in the tournament, which means that the district will have a new title-holder when the final match is played Friday morning.

The Oakley player started well, winning the first three holes, all in fives, but Mrs. G. W. Roome won one back with a 5 at the long fifth, another with a 3 at the sixth, and squared the match with a 4 at the eighth, which neither played particularly well. Mrs. Baker went ahead again with a 4 at the ninth, lost the 491-yard tenth to Mrs. Roome's 5, but came right back with a 4 at the eleventh, 442 yards, and made it 2 up with a 5 at the twelfth. Mrs. Roome won back a hole at the long fourteenth, where both were bunkered on the way, and the fifteenth also went to Mrs. Roome when her opponent missed a two-foot putt for a half. Mrs. Baker clinched matters by winning the seventeenth with a 4.

There should be two excellent matches in tomorrow's semi-finals, with Mrs. J. D. Woodfin paired against Mrs. Baker and Mrs. White against Mrs. E. W. Daley. The summary: WOMEN'S GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Second Round.

Mrs. E. W. Daley, Oakley, defeated Miss Glenna Collett, Metacomb, 3 to 1.

Mrs. L. Q. White, Brockton, defeated Mrs. W. C. Johnson, Chestnut Hill, 13 holes.

Mrs. J. D. Woodfin, Brae Burn, defeated Mrs. G. B. Johnson, Brae Burn, 19 holes.

Mrs. E. H. Baker, Oakley, defeated Mrs. G. W. Roome, Brae Burn, 2 and 1.

A. B. GRAVEM IN THE SEMI-FINALS

University of California Tennis Captain Plays Well in Pacific Coast Singles at Berkeley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BERKELEY, California—The match between A. B. Graven, the University of California tennis captain, and Wallace Bates was the big attraction Tuesday in the Pacific Coast lawn tennis tournament. Graven won after the hardest set of playing in straight sets, 6-3, 7-5. Both men played a steady back-court game, but Graven won by superiority at the net. It was fast, accurate, and spectacular tennis throughout, and by winning this contest, Graven qualifies for the semifinals where he meets the winner of the W. M. Johnston-C. F. Stickney match. This will undoubtedly be Johnston, who looks like the tournament winner.

It required a three-set match for Johnston and Carl Gardner to dispose of E. A. Klein and A. D. Powers Jr. in the doubles, 6-1, 3-6, 6-0.

The winners of the men's and women's doubles here are to be sent to Long Beach for the coast doubles championship tournament in July by the California Lawn Tennis Association.

The summary:

MEN'S SINGLES—Third Round

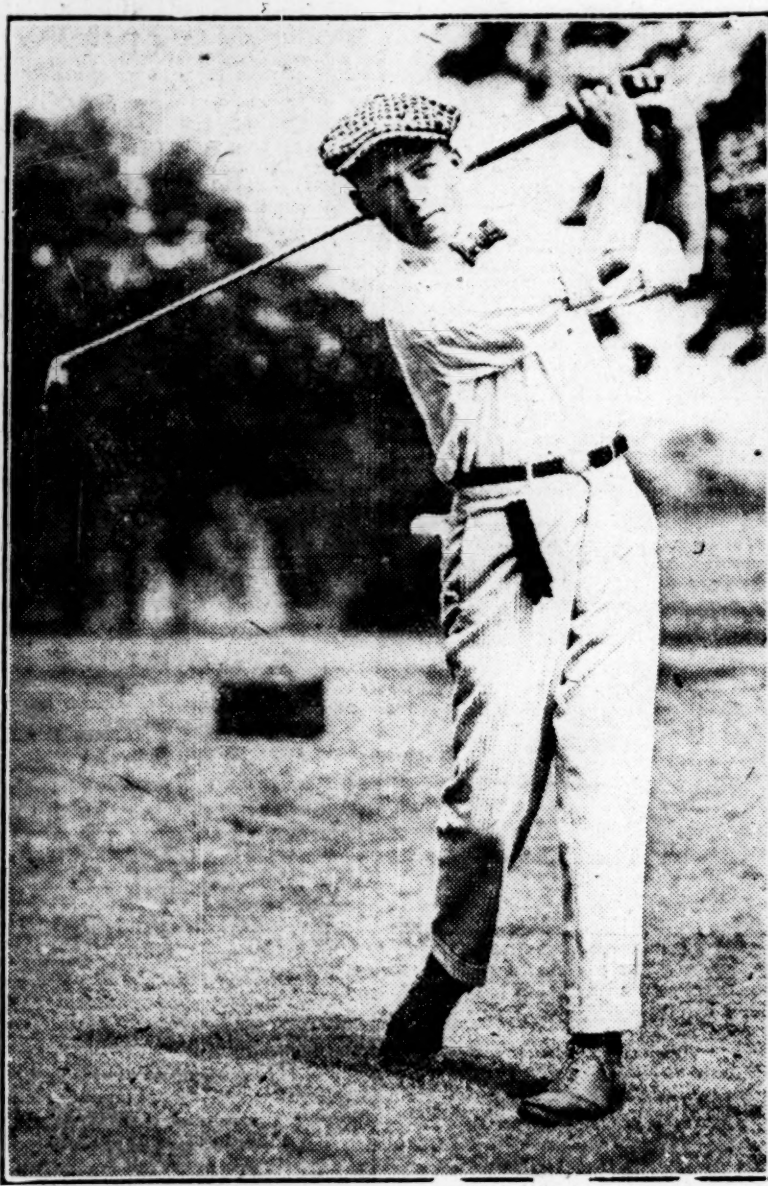
A. B. Graven defeated Wallace Bates, 6-3, 7-5.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—First Round

Miss Anita Myers defeated Miss Marjorie Thorne, 6-1, 6-4.

Second Round

Miss Helen Baker defeated Mrs. J. C. Cushing, 6-2, 6-4.



R. T. Jones Jr., southern golf champion

Miss Carmen Tarilton defeated Mrs. W. Henry, 7-5, 6-3.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Second Round

Carl Gardner and W. M. Johnston defeated E. A. Klein and A. D. Powers Jr., 6-1, 3-6, 6-0.

V. E. Breeden and W. J. Whelan defeated L. Karsky and A. W. Hall by default.

Stanley Smith and C. F. Stickney defeated Carl Harris and R. O. Simon, 6-3, 6-2.

MIXED DOUBLES—First Round

Miss Marjorie Thorne and Dr. Weiss defeated Miss Marjorie Wales and W. J. Whelan, 8-6, 6-1.

SLOW PROGRESS IN THIRD ROUND

Postpone All Matches in South Atlantic States Tennis Tourney—Doubles Drawing Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Nelson Whitney, of New Orleans, and Ellis Knowles, of Pensacola, Florida, tied for the gold medal in the qualifying round of the annual southern golf championship tournament on the links of the New Orleans Country Club Tuesday, with cards of 76. R. T. Jones Jr., of Atlanta, Georgia, the present southern champion, finished in third place, with a card of 77.

The eighteenth hole proved to be a hard one for the favorites, as it was at this hole, one which is an easy 4, that Jones lost a splendid chance to take the medal by requiring 6 strokes.

Perry Adair, another Atlanta star, had difficulty with this hole, taking an 8, and giving him a card of 79.

In addition to the present champion playing in the tournament, there are six former champions competing. The 64 players turning in the best cards for the medal round qualified for match play. The qualifying round cards follow:

Out In Ttl.

Ellis Knowles, Pensacola, 36 40 76

Nelson Whitney, New Orleans, 36 40 76

R. T. Jones Jr., Atlanta, 38 39 77

Perry Adair, Atlanta, 37 42 79

E. S. Carlton, Houston, 39 41 80

Whitney Bowden, New Orleans, 43 39 82

P. Goldsboro, New Orleans, 43 39 82

Thos. Whelock, New Orleans, 44 38 82

L. E. Dexter, Dallas, 44 38 82

C. P. Witherspoon, New Orleans, 45 37 82

W. C. Hunt, Houston, 44 38 82

H. P. D. Cowie, Atlanta, 42 40 82

H. B. Baugh, Birmingham, 43 43 86

W. E. Macomber, Macomb, 45 41 86

Joseph Gumbel, New Orleans, 43 43 86

E. Taylor, Macon, 45 42 87

Richard Hickey, Atlanta, 43 44 87

D. S. Houston, New Orleans, 45 42 87

L. Jacobs, Dallas, 45 42 88

W. P. Stewart, New Orleans, 44 44 88

A. H. Badger, Dallas, 45 43 88

D. S. Houston, New Orleans, 46 42 88

S. J. White, New Orleans, 42 47 89

Leo Carter, New Orleans, 41 48 89

G. N. Peay, Little Rock, 46 44 90

W. S. Kenan, New Orleans, 47 43 90

W. N. Reed, Montgomery, 42 49 91

V. R. Smith, Atlanta, 44 47 91

N. A. Dempsey, Macon, 44 47 91

H. H. Bailey, New Orleans, 44 47 91

H. R. Hall, New Orleans, 46 45 91

Bryan Heard, Dallas, 46 45 92

V. J. Gelpin, New Orleans, 44 48 92

W. S. Kenan, New Orleans, 47 45 92

L. Carroll, New Orleans, 46 46 92

A. P. Boyd, Chattanooga, 45 47 92

L. McKinney, Little Rock, 46 46 92

H. Lejeune, Chattanooga, 46 46 92

E. M. Tutwiler Jr., Birmingham, 44 48 92

A. S. Stewart, New Orleans, 47 45 93

W. E. Harris, New Orleans, 44 49 93

J. C. Williamson, New Orleans, 45 48 93

L. H. Hunnicutt, Atlanta, 47 46 94

J. H. England Jr., Little Rock, 47 47 95

R. P. Jones, Atlanta, 48 47 95

H. B. Bailey, New Orleans, 47 48 95

C. Ridley, Atlanta, 44 51 95

J. H. Stauter, New Orleans, 46 49 95

J. D. Miller, New Orleans, 46 50 96

H. B. Bailey, New Orleans, 47 49 96

M. H. Sullivan, Montgomery, 47 49 96

H. B. Bailey, New Orleans, 47 49 96

A. H. Douglas, Pensacola, 47 49 96

H. B. Bailey, New Orleans, 47 49 96

R. M. Watkins, Chattanooga, 47 49 96

Ernest Martin, Chattanooga, 47 49 96

W. G. Cleveland, New Orleans, 47 49 96

J. C. Williamson, New Orleans, 47 49 96

C. K. Warmoth, New Orleans, 47 49 96

L. Arnold, Atlanta, 48 49 97

T. M. Bradshaw, Atlanta, 50 49 99

E. W. Watkins, Chattanooga, 44 42 86

SOUTHERN GOLF
TOURNEY STARTS

Nelson Whitney and Ellis Knowles Tie For Qualifying Round Medal With R. T. Jones Jr., the Champion, Third

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

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W. E. Macomber, Macomb, 45 41 86

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E. Taylor, Macon, 45 42 87

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L. Jacobs, Dallas, 45 42 88

W. P. Stewart, New Orleans, 44 44 88

A. H. Badger, Dallas, 45 43 88

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Leo Carter, New Orleans, 41 48 89

G. N. Peay, Little Rock, 46 44 90

W. S. Kenan, New Orleans, 47 43 90

W. N. Reed, Montgomery, 42 49 91

V. R. Smith, Atlanta, 44 47 91

N. A. Dempsey, Macon, 44 47 91

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L. McKinney, Little Rock, 46 46 92

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E. M. Tutwiler Jr., Birmingham, 44 48 92

A. S. Stewart, New Orleans, 47 45 93

W. E. Harris, New Orleans, 44 49 93

J. C. Williamson, New Orleans, 45 48 93

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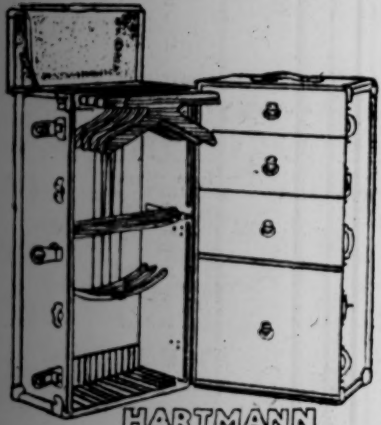
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Leonardo's Pigeons

In one of the upland valleys of Italy, shut away from the rest of the world by the high, white peaks men call the Dolomites, there lived, about five hundred years ago, a little boy named Leonardo. He dwelt in a tiny hut with his black-eyed peasant mother, fed the pigeons and milked the goats each day, and in the evening, the pleasant summer evening that spread rainbow-colored draperies over the Dolomite peaks, he lay thinking about his brother Vittorio, who was a soldier down in the great city of Venice.

"I wish brother would come home," he said to his mother one morning, as they ate their breakfast of macaroni and mountain bread, "because he always tells such wonderful things about the city. Some day I mean to go there and be a soldier, too."

His dark eyes beamed as he spoke, and he sat very straight in his heavy oaken chair, as, of course, a soldier ought to do.

Everybody knows that wishes do not always come true, but sometimes they do; and, when that happens, the whole world seems brighter and lovelier than it seemed before. The next afternoon, as Leonardo was turning the goats into their inclosure, he gave a shout so joyous that even Armando, the weaver, in his shop at the other end of the village, heard and ran to see what it meant. He soon found out, for he saw Leonardo hurrying toward a man who was moving along the highway. Vittorio, the soldier brother, was coming home, coming back to the mountain village with many a tale of the splendid city beside the Adriatic, and perhaps with a goodly that would taste very sweet after the coarse fare of weeks and months.

Far into the night the brothers sat and talked together, talked of the palaces and gliding gondolas, of great lords and ladies, of soldiers moving in splendid uniforms about the Piazza of St. Mark. They talked of carnival time, too, of the merry pranks the people played on each other, of the procession on the water and the presents given to the Doge.

"And sometimes," Vittorio exclaimed proudly, "they are very splendid. Sometimes they are of gold and silver, and of silk stuffs brought from the Indies."

Leonardo sat silent for a minute. He knew little of present giving, for in the mountains where he lived there was no money to spend on such things. But always when he made his mother a garland of flowers, . . . she seemed so happy about it that he thought it must be very lovely to bestow gifts. So he said, softly, "I should like to send a present to the Doge. It would seem like doing something for Venice. But I have nothing to give."

"Wait until you are a man, and can be a soldier," the big brother answered. "Then you will be doing much."

The next morning he was up at day-break. Vittorio had only two days' leave, which meant that he must start back at noon, and his mother had promised that Leonardo might go with him to the edge of the village, if he finished his tasks in time. So he milked the goats, before there was bit of stirring about the hut, and led the geese from their pen to crop green grass on the hillside. Then he cut some grass and threw it to the old horse that was his most prized possession; and, by the time his brother came from the hut, he called to him, "I have only to feed the pigeons yet."

Vittorio smiled and stood watching, as the boy whistled to the birds.

The gentle creatures flew up at Leonardo's call, and as he scattered crumbs to them, he thought again of the great carnival at Venice, and the gifts that would be made to the Doge. He wished that he, too, might join that throng of givers, but he possessed nothing but his pigeons, and a bird would seem a very poor present to offer a ruler. But he happened to think that the schoolmaster had once told him that it is not the cost or the beauty of an offering that makes it precious, but the good will of the giver, and that a beggar's portion may be a lovelier gift than that of a prince.

"Vittorio," he exclaimed, suddenly, "I have thought of something."

Vittorio wondered what excited his brother so.

"Well," he asked as he walked near. "Will you take a pair of pigeons back to the city with you?"

Vittorio smiled. Being in the army of the Doge, he knew that his brother showed such loyalty to the master he served. It meant that he would probably grow up to be a good soldier, and in those days nothing was considered finer than that. So he answered pleasantly: "Of course I will, Leonardo, if you are sure you can give up your pets. I will ask my captain, who knows the Doge well, to take them to him and say that they are the gift of a mountain boy."

Many months passed. It was September when Vittorio went away, and now the blossom time had come, and the hills were bright with touches of summer. All through that long period Leonardo wondered much about the pigeons, but no word came from his brother; for letters went only by courier in those days, and poor folk could not pay for the carrying. But he was sure the birds had reached the Doge, for Vittorio had promised, and a soldier never broke his word.

Then one day in the autumn, when the brightness on the mountains had faded to bronze and gray, and squirrels were stocking their houses as nuts dropped in the woods, Vittorio came back.

"It is just to say good-by," he said, as the gray-haired mother stroked his hands and Leonardo looked at him with loving eyes. "The war has been sun, and we soldiers of Venice must sail away to Candia for the fighting."

Leonardo's eyes grew wide and tears came into them as he exclaimed, "If only I were old enough to go with

you and help serve our glorious city of St. Mark!"

The big man laid his hand lovingly on the dark head.

"Never mind, brother," he said. "You have already done much. I gave your birds to my captain, who took them to the Doge, and the Doge is proud of them because they are splendid carriers. So Dandolo, our general, will take them along with the army to bring back news of the war. And now good-by. When the fighting is over, I will come again."

One morning, while Leonardo and his mother prayed and waited in the mountain cabin, down in Venice in the splendid Palace of the Doges, the Council of Ten sat and pondered. They talked much about the absent army, wondering if victory or defeat had been its share, and while they wondered there came a fluttering of soft, gray wings.

"Pigeons!" some one called. "See, they are carriers!"

The dignified assemblage broke up in excitement, for they knew the tiny birds were messengers, and the men hurried to read the missives fastened to their crimson feet.

"They come from Dandolo," said one of the nobles, "bringing news of the war."

"From Candia!" another exclaimed. "It cannot be that they have flown so far!"

But it was true, for, upon reading, they learned that the Venetian Army had been victorious and the soldiers would soon sail home in triumph. The tiny birds had flown all the long leagues across the sea to carry the glad news to the waiting people.

Up in the hut in the Italian highlands, Leonardo and his mother still watched and wondered, when one evening, a few days later, Armando, the village weaver, came by on his way home from the city. He was greatly excited and called to them as he stopped at the door.

"Rejoice," he said, "for the war is over!"

"How do you know?" the mother asked. "Are the soldiers back?"

"No. But the pigeons brought the word, and every one is glad."

"Pigeons!" exclaimed Leonardo. "My pigeons! Then, after all, I did something for Venice."

And he spoke the truth. So much did the message mean to the anxious people, that the law makers said they would always keep the birds, they and their young and the children's young. And although hundreds of years have passed since then, still the gray-winged creatures fly about St. Mark's Square, and the people love and feed them. For they know they are descended from the pair sent to the Doge by a mountain boy—Leonardo's pigeons, that long ago flew across the wide seas, bringing word of the victory of the Venetian hosts.—As told in "Educating by Story-Telling," by Katherine Dunlap Cather, from a story published by David C. Cook Company.

Vacation Trees

If you are to spend your holidays at some summer camp for boys or girls, or if you go for a short stay at the water or in the woods, you will doubtless expect to make new acquaintances there. And, quite as delightful as the human friends you may meet, are the new trees with which you may become familiar. If you live on the northern Atlantic coast, and are planning a summer in the New England woods, you will wish to have more than a speaking acquaintance with the various pines to be found there. There are a number of kinds, to be sure; but, after a few weeks among them, you will find it as easy to distinguish them quickly as to name your friends on the street.

Once, in the early history of the United States, the whole northern half of the country was covered by deep forests, a large part of which was pine woods; but, with the steady settlement of the land, many trees vanished in one way or another, till today there are fewer of them than we could wish. Some panicky persons occasionally wonder if our great-grandchildren will ever see forest trees growing and fulfilling nature's purposes, as you and I have the opportunity of observing them today.

There are still great tracts of pines on the western coast, in Washington and Oregon, pine barrens in Michigan, turpentine forests in Georgia and the Carolinas, in addition to the well-known pine woods of New England. The largest of the New England states is sometimes called the "Pine Tree State," you know, its state seal bearing the picture of a pine tree. And it is in this vacation region of the United States that you may if you will, become particularly well acquainted with pines.

Now all trees are divided into two great classes—evergreens or cone-bearers, and broad-leaved or deciduous trees. (Deciduous comes from an old Latin word meaning falling, so the deciduous trees are those with leaves that fall in autumn.) There are a few exceptions in each class—that is, several evergreens shed their leaves in the fall, and a few deciduous trees, like the live oaks, keep their leaves all winter; but, in the main, the classification holds good. Most deciduous trees we call "hard woods," while the cone-bearers are "soft woods" of varying hardness.

The most important cone-bearers belong to the pine family. The leaves are needle-shaped, from half an inch long (in the larches) to a foot in length (in the longleaf pines of the south). They are grouped in bundles or clusters, each of which is cased in a small, close sheath at the base. By the number of needles in a sheath, you may usually determine the kind of pine. If you have present access to some tree, examine a branch carefully. Probably there are five slender, blue-green needles in a cluster. Then it is a white pine, once the most common and still the most useful member of



"I see the door," said the Water Rat, as he plunged into the water

Cottontail Chronicle

Beavers, Turtles, Rats, Take Notice

"What a beautiful morning," the Beaver said to himself, as he stooped down over a log that he was trying to place in the right position across the waters of a stream. He was pushing it, first on one side and then on the other, urging it forward a few inches each time. Occasionally, he would pause in his work to swim round the dam, so as to make sure of his bearings, and every time he came back satisfied that the building was going on quite all right.

"What could be more delightful," he murmured, "than building in the cool running water, on a wonderful spring morning like this! Such interesting work, too, and such hard work, for the woods and meadows are made so damp and pleasant from the overflowing streams. Surely every animal and plant and bird gets the benefit of the Beaver's constant work." Just then he became suddenly aware of some one who was watching him from under the deep part of the bank. He looked quickly in that direction and caught sight of the Water Rat. Now the Beaver and the Rat were good friends, but the Beaver was not very pleased when he saw the two brown eyes of the Rat shining out under the bank. At first he did not speak. The Rat said nothing either, but as the Rat did not move to go away, he said: "Rat, have you nothing to do?"

"No," said the Water Rat, a little shamefacedly; "at least, nothing much. I wanted to watch you building. So I came over."

"So I see," the Beaver said, severely. "You are such a great architect," the little Rat continued; "it is so interesting to see the tree pushed into its place."

"Indeed," the Beaver said again, but this time his voice was softer.

"Of course," the Rat went on, "very often I am obliged to work for my living, but this morning I confess I got up early on purpose—on purpose, Beaver, to watch you! I hope you don't mind, John!"

The Beaver did not answer all at once. He was thinking it over.

"It's this way, Ned," he said at last. "Every animal should be at work. There's plenty to do, and idle animals are no good."

"No good at all," the Rat agreed, "and I'm not idle. Of course," he added, "I do lots of simple enjoying."

"That's all right," the Beaver acquiesced. "We all do that, on this beautiful stream."

Then, without deciding anything further, he plunged into the water and swam round to the other side where, right away, he commenced building again. The Water Rat, sitting under the bank, never moved. Moreover, he felt a rustle in the reeds that attracted him, and there beside him was the Muskrat.

"Hullo, Muskrat," he said gaily. "Haven't you got anything to do either?"

"Lots, lots," the Muskrat replied. "Lots. We are, in fact, very busy on our ponds. I am," he said in a whisper, "looking out just now for turf, roots, and such like, for our operations." Then, catching sight of the Beaver, pushing a big log into position, he ceased talking and watched him attentively. He knew up his paws! My word! He knows as much about building as a fox," he said emphatically. The Water Rat was so astonished at this that all he could murmur was "Oh!" very faintly.

"He cannot build, believe me," the Muskrat went on. "You should come over to the ponds and see us putting up our teepees."

"Just what I'd love to do," the other replied. "Let's go at once."

They swam up stream together for a long way, and at length they arrived at a place where the waters of the stream spread themselves out, and a number of bog holes and ponds appeared. The Water Rat was very interested.

"Are these the Brown or Blue ponds?" he inquired of the Muskrat, who replied, "Known far and wide as the Muskrat Teepee ponds." And he pointed proudly to a series of little round buildings, each with a turreted roof. The Rat thought these very unattractive, but was careful not to hurt his feelings. "Oh, I see," he said, "you copy the Indians."

"Copy the Indians?" the Muskrat said, raising his voice and quite excited. "Not we—not we—we were here first. They copied us," he added triumphantly. "They used to watch the building of our great ancestors; all the buildings in the world are copies of ours," he added.

The Water Rat smiled. He had heard the Beaver claim the entire credit for every bridge that ever was built; and, although he kept his own counsel, he had very little sympathy for idle boasting. Nevertheless, he put his paw affectionately on the Muskrat. "I'd like to see the inside of the teepees," he said. So they plunged into the water once more and swam across, to find the front door of the Muskrat's own home; and round and round they went, before the Water Rat could see the door. Then they clambered up inside and sat in the living room, which was composed of all of bog and turf roots, dried grasses and rushes.

"How charming," the Water Rat remarked, "and how cozy and warm you must be here in winter."

"Warm enough," a gruff voice replied from the far end, "but not light enough to read here."

Then he noticed that it was the Snapping Turtle who spoke.

"Hello," the Rat said, "you here?"

"Why not?" the Turtle asked.

"No reason," the Rat said.

"If you have no reason, you should keep silent," the Turtle said.

"I mean no reason you should not be here."

"Who said there was?" the Turtle demanded sulkily.

"No one," the Rat said, with a laugh. "Well," the Turtle said, "what are you talking about?"

"I'm not talking," said the Rat.

"I say," the Turtle called out, "take this Rat away. He doesn't know what he's saying." Then he picked up the Cottontail Chronicle, spread it out, and began to read.

The Water Rat was embarrassed. He whispered to the Muskrat, "Should I apologize?"

"Pass it over," said the Muskrat. "He doesn't mean it. He is naturally a snapper, you see."

"I see," the Rat said.

"What do you see?" the gruff voice asked again.

"I see the door," the little Rat said, with a laugh, "and I am going out of it. Come along, Muskrat," he added, as he plunged into the water and looked round for his friend to follow. But, instead of the Muskrat, he saw the Turtle come to the doorway and slide out into the water. He was carrying the Cottontail Chronicle.

"Ah," the Turtle said, as he touched the pleasant cool water and saw the blue sky. "Ah, Rat, this is delightful," just as if nothing at all impolite had occurred in the teepee. The Rat felt that he might afford to smile, for he had not himself been rude. He also recollected the Muskrat's advice, "pass it over."

"I'm running down to see the Beavers about this," the Turtle said, indicating the Chronicle. "Shan't we all go along?" And, as the second rat had arrived already on the scene, the three went off swimming down with the current until they found themselves alongside the Beaver's dam. Seeing his friends, the Beaver left his work to greet them.

"Hello, Turtle. Anything in the Chronicle?" he asked, seeing the paper in the Turtle's upper flap pocket.

"See here," said the Turtle, spreading out the Chronicle on the grass before them. "See here. An advertisement! Fine stretch of streams, ponds, and rivers, for earliest ap-

plicants. Beavers, Turtles, Rats, take notice."

"Where?" said the Beaver, in such hot haste he could scarcely speak.

"Where?" said the two rats together. "There's a map with it," the Turtle said, as he pinned the paper down, with a stone on each corner, so that all could pore over it.

"This is where we beautifully are," said the Beaver, "and here's the beautiful bend in the stream, and here's the lovely water meadow, and here are the Muskrat Teepee ponds, all exquisite," as the rats remarked, and here's the splendid new Beaver dam; but where's the new bit?"

"Beyond, far, far beyond," the Turtle said. "Look," he said pointing, "past a wood, past some more dark woods, along a river, a lake, deep and clear, past more woods and a hill. Got ready," he said. "Every one pack and start. There are more wonders here than we ever dreamed of and large enough for all."

The excitement was growing and every one was wild to be gone.

"We'll call up all the others," they said. And in their own particular way they did, until the whole stream was crowded with turtles, beavers, and rats of all sorts and sizes, and all swimming forward in a great army toward the new territory. Some were speaking of the beauty of their own stream, others longing for the moment when they broke into the wide river, others again desiring to reach the end of this wonderful journey. Every animal had consulted the map in the newspaper, so, when after several hours' steady traveling they arrived at the place under the hill, they all recognized it instantly. It was delightful, on that all agreed. "Deliciously damp and wild," the Beavers said, "but not enough dams."

"No teepees," the Muskrats said, "but there are no ponds, you see."

"Not enough fallen logs in the water to rest on," the Turtles said. And so they made a few objections and all the time thought lovingly of their own lands.

After spending some time in playing about, the Beaver shouted: "Time to be going home."

"We are going to stay," some of the younger animals said. "We'll build dams, make ponds and teepees, and put logs in the streams and live here." But the older animals counseled: "Come home now, make plans, and return to build and live here." But the young ones would not listen.

"Headstrong youngsters," the Turtle remarked; "they'll come home before night."

So the elders started off, and as the water was running down toward home, they had arrived back before the sun had set and were busy making acquaintance again with all the places that they loved.

"Doesn't it seem like years since we went away?" they said to one another, and yet it had been only a day.

The sun went down, the moon rose high up in the sky, and everything was quiet for the night when the young ones came back. They ran each into his own nest or place, and the elder ones made good room for them. Perhaps more animals said, "I told you so," that night than they had done for quite a long while.

The Elephant's Hair

Many persons wonder why young elephants have hair on the top of their heads. This seems peculiar, but the answer is really simple enough. Historians tell us that, in prehistoric times, mighty mastodons and mammoths were covered from head to tail with a very coarse hair which, in many cases, grew long. So the elephant's forefathers had long hair but, as the world changed with regard to weather conditions, from the bitter frosty glaciers that were encountered to the modern climate of extreme heat and cold, the elephant gradually doffed his coat. "See here. An advertisement! Fine stretch of streams, ponds, and rivers, for earliest ap-

plicants. Beavers, Turtles, Rats, take notice."

"Where?" said the Beaver, in such hot haste he could scarcely speak.

"Where?" said the two rats together. "There's a map with it," the Turtle said, as he pinned the paper down, with a stone on each corner, so that all could pore over it.

"This is where we beautifully are," said the Beaver, "and here's the beautiful bend in the stream, and here's the lovely water meadow, and here are the Muskrat Teepee ponds, all exquisite," as the rats remarked, and here's the splendid new Beaver dam; but where's the new bit?"

"Beyond, far, far beyond," the Turtle said. "Look," he said pointing, "past a wood, past some more dark woods, along a river, a lake, deep and clear, past more woods and a hill. Got ready," he said. "Every one pack and start. There are more wonders here than we ever dreamed of and large enough for all."

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Uncle Ira

Long ago, when mills were mills and not factories, when mill-ponds were broad and smooth, with pond lilies growing around the edges, and the great wheels came up dripping diamonds in the sun, there lived in a little New England town a miller whom we will call Henry.

Millers were millers in those days, too, not engineers. They were powdered from head to heel with flour, so white that they hung up their overalls behind the door before they left the mill, not to trail the marks of their trade all the way home. Henry was seldom prompt in his change, and as his brother Ira always waited for Henry, Ira was not prompt either.

First one curly head and then another appeared in the doorway; and one shrill, childish voice after another piped up: "Dinner's ready, Father!" They said "Father," but they looked at "Uncle Ira"—one word, if you please. That was the way they said it. There were four curly heads, and, when the neighbors told of the members of the family, Anne and Mary and Hester and Betty were named after their father and mother—and then there's Uncle Ira," they added. But the children said it the other way. Uncle Ira first. Father and Mother were often busy and preoccupied, but Uncle Ira's interest centered in them and theirs in him; it was a close corporation.

"Coming, Ira?" called Henry.

"Yes, yes," answered Ira; and then, as he spied the curly heads, "Well, well, well!" You would think from his tone that he was impatient, but the children knew that his impatience was only skin-deep. They withdrew, with a jump, when the great wheel ceased to revolve, and the floors stopped shaking, with a shudder, and they glanced apprehensively up at the big hopper, where the corn was suddenly arrested in its flow. Sometimes, when they were naughty, their father told them he would throw them into the hopper if they did not behave. They knew he wouldn't really do it—but there was the hopper!

Henry hung up his overalls and walked through the doorway. "Come along, children," he called. "Yes, sir," they replied. Their eyes were roving about the place, peering into every dark corner. Yes, there it was—the basket! They took hold of hands and danced. Out it came, in Uncle Ira's careful grasp, a great, big, brown bushel basket. He set it on the floor and the littiest curly head and the next to the littiest stepped in. There they cuddled down, with the confidence of old acquaintanceship. They had done it many, many times before.

With a pull and a tug, Ira hoisted to his back the bright-eyed, laughing load. This was not a pack-basket to settle comfortably between those slender shoulders—Ira was a little man. It was just a big, clumsy thing for carrying corn to the mill. There was a deal of arranging and adjusting to be done, before Ira and his burden were on the best of terms, but finally they stepped out bravely from the dark doorway into the sunny street.

Every one who met them smiled, although to most it was a familiar sight. The two older children had been carried in the same way. Now that they had outgrown the sport, they came to the mill occasionally to see their sisters ride. They trudged demurely on behind, or ran races with each other and came back to peep through the cracks of the basket and talk to those inside.

"Who is this man with the bushel basket," strangers inquired, "and what is he carrying?" One might think it a nest of birds from the chirpings and twitterings, but birds are light and this was a heavy load. Curiously the stranger would bend over the wide, dark mouth and would laugh, in spite of himself, at the laughing faces within.

More than one must have seen outlined, above the bent figure of the little old bachelor uncle, the majestic form of the saintly giant with the broad shoulders and bulging muscles, who carries the Child on his back, in Dürer's famous picture. Very different are the two and yet—there certainly is a strong family resemblance.

Lithuania

The geography of Europe will have to be unlearned and relearned now that the articles of peace are to be signed. How many people have known what Lithuania is, where it is, who the Lithuanians are, and what their history has been? Not many, and yet Lithuania has had a dramatic, if a rather unchronicled, record.

Lithuania is the northernmost barrier between Russia and Germany, a strategic position, which, if she is independent, shuts the gate between east Prussia and Russia, and if she is overwhelmed, opens the gate. Lithuania is north of Poland, with a seacoast line of 100 miles on the Baltic Sea.

Lithuania has retained her national characteristics, in spite of hundreds of years of attempted denationalization by Germans, Poles, and Russians successively. Edicts against her language, her religion, her customs, political repression and economic tyranny have all failed to keep down the little racial Nation of 7,000,000 people. Lithuania's people are neither Teutonic nor Slavic, but a separate branch of the Indo-European race, with a language closely resembling the ancient Sanscrit. In appearance, Lithuanians are large and powerful, with fair hair and blue eyes. They are an industrious, tenacious people, with a high appreciation of culture, a rare capacity for work, both manual and mental.

THE HOME FORUM

Ketté-Adene

Way down in the heart of the Maine woods there rises a mountain that is in truth a chieftain among peaks. To be sure it is not the biggest thing in mountains, not even in the east. Mt. Washington and several of its brethren in the White Hills are greater in stature, and they in turn are inferior to many a summit among the mountains of North Carolina. Yet it is certainly to Maine that we must turn for the most imposing mountain east of the Rockies. Even the Indians of the Penobscot recognized its dignity when they named it Ketté-Adene—the prominent. Nor were white men any less impressed from the day when the mountain came within their horizon, and, adopting the Abenaki name, it became, and still remains, Ktaadn—the prince of the Appalachians.

But who in New England knows Ktaadn? Relatively few, even among mountaineering enthusiasts, have seen it other than from afar. Thousands of summer vacationists know the canoe routes of Maine to the few hundred rods that have ever set foot upon the serrated crest of the State's great mountain. If Ktaadn were in Switzerland, or even in our own western country, it is safe to say that it would long ago have been prominently on the map. That is not saying that Ktaadn is a Matterhorn or a Mt. Rainier, but in its way it is just as distinguished a pile.

Standing on the shore of the charming little Chimney Pond, that lies almost in the center of the four square miles of forested basin floor, and gazing up at the well-high vertical walls of rock that sweep around on the east, south, and west, pricking the clouds 2000 feet above with their sharp summits, serrated crests, and Gothic buttresses, one understands why Professor Hitchcock likened them to the peaks and ridges of the Andes, and why another saw here a similarity to Sierran heights and Colorado cañons. No finer mountain camp ground could be imagined than that beside the clear, cool water of Chimney Pond, with its encircling beds of spruce and balsam forest, and looking out upon that inspiring picture, the photographer's despair. It defies the angle of his lens, and he cannot fail to realize how important an element in the composition is the rich coloring of the cliffs, a feature that the ordinary camera cannot compass. It is not the high coloring of the Yellowstone Cañon, nor that of the Grand Cañon, nor yet so intense as that of the peaks of Glacier National Park. Those regions were favored with many other materials than granite in their structure. Geologists tell us that Ktaadn is a granitic outburst from beneath a wide area of sandstone and slate, its uppermost seven hundred feet being pinkish in character, the main body

gray. But those walls of so-called gray rock, that lift the eye for the first fifteen hundred feet above the pond, are stained in places with iron, to a paler hue, and again widely incrustured with lichens that give the olive-green tint of an ancient bronze. Ktaadn's Basin is a subject worthy of any painter.

Naturally, the view from such a mountain is an extended and interesting one, standing, as it does, relatively alone in the center of such a vast area of largely level wilderness. Ktaadn, however, is by no means a lonely mountain, as is generally supposed, for it is associated with quite a family of eminences that are distinctly above the hill class. . . . But Ktaadn efficiently dominates the landscape, and commands a horizon that reaches from the Canadian border on the north, around to Mt. Desert Island on the south. On a bright day it seems as if every lake in Maine was heliographing to you as you stand on the summit of Ktaadn. Turner, indeed, had the courage to count some of the lakes as he saw them on sixty-three in view on the Penobscot watershed alone. Fine as is the distant prospect from the mountain, Theodore Winthrop was right when he said that "Ktaadn's self is finer than what Ktaadn sees," and he did not know the half of Ktaadn's beauties, for he climbed it from the west and in a fog. In short, Ktaadn is a worthwhile mountain about which no one has ever bragged with sufficient extravagance to half express its superlativeness. Allen Chamberlain, in "Vacation Tramps in the New England Highlands."

Paintings of the Last Supper

The subject of the Last Supper had not been so commonly treated by Italian artists as might have been expected. Giotto, in the chapel of the arena at Padua, following the Byzantine models, had treated it as a simple assemblage of people about a table, with hardly any attempt at composition, and with no dramatic aim. In the frescoes painted by Domenico Ghirlandajo in the refectory of the convents of the Ognissanti and of San Marco, the former dated 1480, and the latter not dated, but probably painted about the same time, there is far more pictorial effect attempted than was possible in Giotto's time; but though there is, actually, but little more dramatic action or aim at story-telling, there seems, at first blush, to be more, owing to the greater animation in the heads and the greater variety of gestures. The composition also is far more orderly and symmetrical, and by the introduction of rich architectural details, elaborate draperies, and a great variety of dishes, water-bottles, drinking-glasses, and also by a quantity of very well painted cherries scattered over the table, a festive air is given to the scene, and the splendid sumptuousness with which, at a later date, Paul Veronese was to make the significance of this event in the life of Jesus disappear entirely from sight is, as it were, precluded. Raphael, in 1505, painted in the refectory of St. Onofrio, in Florence, a fresco which is still in existence. . . .

Leonardo sought in his picture, as in everything he undertook, to carry out his own thought in his own way, and to be, so far as possible—seeing that he was executing a commission and not choosing a subject for himself—dependent of all recipes and conventionalities. No tender religious recollections moved him to introduce the motives employed by the early painters and their followers in the traditions, and he had too much taste, too clear a sense of congruity to destroy the solemnity and the meaning of such a scene by the paraphernalia of a princely banquet. He had a large space of wall to cover, for the picture is twenty-eight Paris feet in length by eighteen in height, and the thirteen figures are one and a half times the size of life; and on such a scale he knew that the larger masses and subdivisions were kept, the grander and calmer would be the effect produced. He therefore avoided, as far as possible, all details that could belittle his work. He placed the scene in a large room, which is only shown to be an upper room, if indeed he intended to indicate this fact at all, by the prospect of a distant landscape seen through the three square openings at the back. The coffered arrangement of the beams in the ceiling is one common in Italy; the walls are ornamented with large paneled spaces, filled in with a damasked pattern, alike in all.

So much has been written about the grouping and the expression of the heads in this famous picture that there is now left nothing to be said. Once for all, Leonardo broke up the old formalities, and brought life and action into the scene. He was not painting a picture merely to support a dogma, or to fill its place in a series; he wished to interest a much wider, a universal audience, by telling, in the most dramatic way, and with all the variety he could contrive, a story essentially interesting to all men. And he proceeded, without prejudice, and without the undue intrusion of his own personality, to allow the story to unfold itself, and the characters to take their several parts.

For the first time the story is told, not as a religious legend, but a purely human and historical event. For the first time, and the only time in Leonardo's age, the personages are deprived of their halos, and no religious attributes or suggestions remove the scene from the domain of history. The passions and emotions that excite the actors in this episode are expressed rather by their gestures and attitudes than by their faces, for Leonardo, though all his life an observer of human faces, had never attained to

As to Shakespeare's Commentators

Libraries of learned commentaries have been written upon Shakespeare. Had the busy dramatist, preparing his plays for the immediate patronage of the English public, foreseen how every word and sentence would come under the microscopic eye of the analytical scholar, a self-conscious hesitancy must have possessed him. . . . and left to the world only such labored essays as the schoolboy writes for his master's criticism.

There is in our literature no more striking figure of speech, I think, than the one in which our own Lowell likens this horde of Shakespearean commentators to guides who seek to show travelers the beauties of a great picture in a hall of fame, but who, by the smoke of their torches held aloft

to make the picture clear, have so begrimed and obscured it as to have sadly defeated their own ends. The scholar who makes Shakespeare the basis of learned disquisitions has often done harm in this, that he has promoted a suggestion that this writer of universal humanity is so much in need of scholarly comment that the ordinary man needs for the enjoyment and understanding of Shakespeare a mentor and a guide. As a result the interpretative writer often does more to lessen the number of Shakespeare readers than to increase them.

Shakespeare's works were not the laborious compilations of a scholar, but the swift and confident expressions of a natural mind, recording for the immediate use of actors the movement of a story. Their essence is action, spontaneity, progress to an artistic and natural climax. I take it,

then, that a teacher who sets out to render service to our children, with Shakespeare as the means, should first consider that the impulse which produced a play was not the desire to drill either children or men in the rules of grammar, or in the science of rhetoric, or in the mathematics of sustaining interest in the development of a plot. The business of the modern teacher of English, with American boys to deal with, is to get as easily and as simply as possible all of his youngsters into, as closely as may be, the condition of those for whom Shakespeare wrote. That is, the teacher must see that the speech of the Bard—common language as it was in 1600—is understood by those who speak a tongue that has undergone somewhat of a change in three hundred years.—Thomas W. Churchill, in the foreword to "How to Pronounce the Names in Shakespeare."



Blankenburg, Germany

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Old Towns of the Harz Mountains

It is not surprising that other people besides Heine should have written about their journeys in the Harz Mountains, for a more delightful place to travel through, especially in holiday mood, it would not be easy to find. Nowhere surely can there be more perfect woods than those which clothe the steep slopes of the hills, fir woods which seem like the "Christmas tree land" of a child's dream, and woods where other foliage than that of fir or pine predominates. There are real wild boars in these woods, but they are very well behaved and rather tamer than wild boars as a rule.

How beautiful the valleys are too, the Hain Thale for instance, with its reminiscences of Heine's ballad, and the many other pleasant sheltered valleys of this pleasant land. Up above all rises the great rounded mass of the Brocken; the name in itself alone sufficient to conjure up memories of a whole mass of literature.

Another charm of this district lies in the picturesque old towns which nestle at the foot of the wooded hills. Verneberg, Goslar, Blankenburg, to name a few of them, stand, as it were, between the hills and the plain, connecting links between the uplands and the flat country.

Blankenburg is a good specimen of one of these Harz towns, with its castle towering up above the town and its picturesque sixteenth century Rathaus. The best way to approach the Harz Mountains is by road, rather than by rail, and, traveling toward them down one of the long straight roads, bordered possibly by great apple trees, we see the dark wooded mass of the Harz Mountains, rising abruptly from the plain, loom ever nearer and more distinct, till one of the flanking towns is reached, and a half mile, before the inner recesses of the hills and their intersecting valleys are explored.

Italian the Language of Music

"The century into which Mozart was born was a century the music of which was dominated throughout by the influence of Italian music. Serious-minded musicians are often inclined to regard all Italian music as trivial and all operatic tendencies as vicious, although the severity of their judgment is occasionally relaxed in favor of Monteverdi; and viewing the development of musical history less as chronicles than as moralists, they have frequently presented their readers with a very one-sided account of the period," observes Edward J. Dent.

Veron Lee has well pointed out that throughout the sixteenth century the evolution of the musical phrase, the evolution of what I should like to call melodic form, took place in Italy and that musical style in its

musical essentials was unaltered by Gluck's reforms. But it was not merely the characteristic shape of an eighteenth century tune, whether in Germany or England, that was Italian, but the greater forms in which music was written. . . . There was hardly a single branch of the whole of eighteenth century music of which it is not true to say that composers, over the greater part of musical Europe, were trying to express in different forms and for different instruments what they had heard sung in the Italian operas. . . . It was not until Mozart and Haydn had brought about a further development of symphonic technique that certain symphonic conventions could be tacitly discarded, as being too well known to need observance, thereby enabling a new development to be initiated in the technique of opera.

This symphonic point of view in music was only obtained by climbing the ladder of Italian opera. The ladder once climbed, young Germany very characteristically kicked it down, and a later generation pretended that there never had been any Italian ladder there at all. But the eighteenth century could not be deceived in this way. . . . Both literally and figuratively, Italian was the language of music; hardly a court was without its Italian opera, and there was hardly a place where Dr. Burney did not find Italian the most convenient medium of conversation. Even Paris succumbed at last to the charm of Italian comic opera, and London and Vienna were almost more important centers of Italian music than Venice and Naples. . . . Italian was indeed the universal language of music, but that very fact made for a certain cosmopolitanism which became still more marked as the century proceeded; and of all cosmopolitan eighteenth century musicians, Mozart is the chief."

The Willow-Wren

"Twas in the beloved shire, beneath an oak,
Beside a brown-eyed, shyly-glancing brook, I lay
One afternoon, a-dreaming, when methought a fay
(Dressed or undressed—who can tell these fairy folk?)
Stole forth and dipt an urn and poured,<
Of light on her and on her lucent joy did play.

Nine times, she stooped and dipt, and lifting, loosed away
The little caratelle of crystal, ere I woke—
And saw no nymph or urn; only amongst the boughs
That little gray-brown bird they call the willow-wren.
Emptying his whole heart's peace in 'one quintessential phrase;
Which oft inaginating, he as oft allows
The expectant ear to gather appetite again."

So pure and fine he forms each lyric flower of praise.
—John Swinerton Phillimore.

Good Carpenters

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
THE fact that Jesus of Nazareth was brought up as a child in the home and shop of a carpenter is not without its significance, for of all trades and professions, those connected with building, whether as architect, mason, or carpenter, are the most nearly scientific, for they are strictly mathematical and workers along these lines are therefore beginning to act with a truer sense of Principle.

This word Principle takes on a new meaning to the average man or woman in Christian Science. It is not too much to say that, speaking generally, to the multitude Principle has been an abstract quality belonging to scientific studies but having no connection with the daily life of the ordinary mortal. And yet, even speaking generally, this is not true, for even in the commonest affairs of our existence we are innately linked with something immense, omnipresent, and omni-operative, and that something is God, or Principle. Humanity has been ignorant of this because it has been taught to think of God as a far-off creator who set the universe spinning on its way and then left it to look after itself more or less, and so naturally it came about that David was able to say truthfully, "The fool hath said in his heart, There is no God." The curious thing is that no one apparently ever recognized that cause cannot be separated from effect, nor effect from cause. In one sense, however, the human mind in this connection has reasoned better than it knew, for it has virtually admitted, though with bated breath, that it could not see how matter could be the effect of Spirit as cause. This attitude is unquestionably logical, but unfortunately, the result of it has been that instead of arguing from that point that if cause is spiritual, then effect must be spiritual too, humanity has fallen under the weight of the evidence of the senses, and argues that if effect is material, then cause must be matter. A little consideration, however, shows that even physically this position is unsound, for common experience proves that the cause of material effects is mental. Sorrow, for instance, is the cause for tears; anger, emotion or fear, the cause of the flushed or pale cheek, and so on.

To return, however, to the carpenter—a consideration of his methods will lead us to a higher perception of mental cause, and one that more nearly approaches the true definition of Principle. When the carpenter starts out to make his door or his table or his window frames, or whatever it is, he puts his square and his foot-rule into his bag, but they would be useless to him unless he knew how to apply them, and to do that he must have ideas or knowledge. He does not carry these in his bag, he carries them in his mind, and so they are available at any place or at any time. To carry the argument a little further, these ideas, or applied mathematics, are unchangeable; neither the carpenter nor his employer can add or subtract one jot or one tittle with regard to them. In short, they fulfill the requirements of law.

From this point, the position taken by Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, and emphasized through her book, Science and Health, that all law is really God or Principle, becomes more and more clear, and is incidentally borne out by the statements made by different scientific men during the last fifty years as to the instability of what is commonly known as natural or physical law. On page 227 of Science and Health, she writes: "I saw that the law of mortal belief included all error, and that, even as oppressive laws are disputed and mortals are taught their right to freedom, so the claims of the enslaving senses must be denied and superseded. The law of the divine Mind must end human bondage, or mortals will continue unaware of man's inalienable rights and in subjection to hopeless slavery, because some public teachers permit an ignorance of divine power—an ignorance that is the foundation of continued bondage and of human suffering." And lower on the same page, "The illusion of material sense, not divine law, has bound you, entangled your free limbs, crippled your capacities, enfeebled your body, and defaced the tablet of your being."

Taken in connection with this, a passage in Mrs. Eddy's "Miscellaneous Writings" is seen to hold a deeper meaning than is caught in a casual reading. In speaking of the eternal Christ demonstrated by the human Jesus, she says on page 166: "This spiritual idea, or Christ, entered into the minutiae of the life of the personal Jesus. It made him an honest man, a good carpenter, and a good man, before it could make him the glorified."

What is an honest man? The answer to this question includes a good deal more than is generally conceded. An honest man really means one who measures his own thinking up to Principle, who never deceives himself, but is strictly true with himself.

A good carpenter equally would be one whose rule of conduct never deviates from strict conformity to Principle, from that upright moral stand which even the world recognizes to be entirely reliable. Nothing less than this can be permitted in a follower of the Nazarene, and if anyone is tempted to think that, true though this statement undoubtedly is, it indicates too hard a path for ordinary mortals to follow, he may be

reminded that the Bible points out that it is the "way of transgressors" which is hard. Everyday experience proves that when once the difficulties of a subject have been honestly overcome, it becomes the easiest thing possible to carry out the work, whatever its nature, correctly, accurately, and efficiently, and so it is with moral questions. Once a habit of moral honesty is formed, the good carpenter will be recognized, whether his actual work be physical, intellectual, or religious.

So Mrs. Eddy's statement that Jesus became an honest man and a good man and a good carpenter before he became the glorified, indicates really the profound depths which underlie that simple description of his education given in the Bible, "And Jesus increased in wisdom and stature, and in favor with God and man." Those depths must be plumbed by every one who wishes to be truly a Christian, and it has been a humiliating experience to many, when they first begin to measure themselves by the standard of the "good carpenter," to find how far they have fallen short of being even honest human beings, and their first efforts, entailing sometimes great struggles, have been devoted to maintaining an attitude of perfect honesty with themselves.

Dickens' Hall Clock

Among the Dickens relics at Hillside, we are shown by Mr. Ball the pretty set of five silver bells presented by his friend Mr. F. Lehmann, to the novelist, who always used them when driving out in his basket pony-phoenix. They are fastened on to a leather pad, and make a pleasant musical sound when shaken. They are of graduated sizes, the largest being somewhat smaller than a tennis-ball, and appear to be in the key of C: comprising the tonic, third, fifth, octave, and octave of the third. There is also a hall clock with maker's name—"Bennett, Cheapside, London." This was the "werry identical" clock respecting which Dickens wrote the following characteristically humorous letter to Sir John Bennett: "Since my hall clock was sent to your establishment to be cleaned it has gone (as indeed it always had) perfectly well, but has struck the hours with great reluctance, and after enduring internal agonies of a most distressing nature, it has now ceased striking altogether. Though a happy release for the clock, this is not convenient to the household. If you can send down any confidential person with whom the clock can confer, I think it may have something on its works that it would be glad to make a clean breast of."

—From "A Week's Tramp in Dickens-Land," by William R. Hughes.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1919

EDITORIALS

The Last Days of John Barleycorn and Robin Hop

THE friends of John Barleycorn and Robin Hop are manifesting an anxiety and a grief, which is almost pitiable, over the last hours of these notorious criminals. John Barleycorn and Robin Hop have between them been, from the time of Noah, and before that no doubt, the inciters to most of the crime in the world. That is the broad verdict of practically all the social workers who have ever spoken on the subject. On the other hand their friends are drawn solely from those who place conviviality or personal appetite before humanity's duty toward its neighbor. So demoralizing is the influence of the great twin brethren that their supporters do not hesitate to parade the shepherd, Stiggins, the apostle of pineapple rum and four lumps of sugar, as the apotheosis of Prohibition. It is to be suspected that the libelers of that laborer in Mrs. Weller's bar must be "vessels," like unto him, in their struggle with the emotions of hope deferred.

Anyway it is to be feared that the position of John and Robin is as hopeless as was that of Mr. Stiggins himself, on that "cold dull evening," when he sought the man of wrath, in the little parlor behind the bar, of the Marquis of Granby, at Dorking. As the days go by, and no reprieve comes for the two criminals, although one of them has been recommended to mercy by the President, the hearts of all the "vessels" of the drink business begin to bleed. "Here's a sorrowful affliction!" they murmur from behind their pocket-handkerchiefs. And then, with one eye on Washington, "Perhaps he recommended me to the care of the man of wrath?" In the bar-parlor of the Marquis of Granby, Mr. Weller admitted that he thought it "very likely," and added, "he was a speakin' about you just now." And then, shortly afterward, there followed the famous incident of the horse-trough and the final kick, with which Mr. Stiggins made his exit from the pages of the story.

The parallel is so extraordinarily exact that the supporters of Prohibition can scarcely fail to express their gratitude to the editors whose simple ignorance of Dickens has induced them to believe that the "vessel," Stiggins, was a teetotaler. The man of wrath in the person of Congress knows better, and seems to have hardened his heart; and, having emitted one or two expressions strangely approximating to those of the elder Mr. Weller, appears to be staging the horse-trough and exit for next Monday night. Representative Richard Yates, for instance, like the younger Weller, is engaged in putting the hat of Congress tighter on its head preliminary to the final kick. On Tuesday, he devoted himself to explaining to the House the efforts of the drink interests to intimidate Congress by threatening members with the loss of their support should they act in accordance with their consciences, and permit Prohibition to become effective.

Now there are just two or three things which must have immediately occurred to Mr. Yates or any other representative or senator favored with the literature in question. The first is the frankness of the immorality of the suggestion; the second is the astounding stupidity of the argument; and the third, the reckless waste of money. The immorality lies, of course, in the threat to Congress of consequences which may follow its failure to bow the knee to Bacchus, and the calm suggestion that congressmen should sacrifice Principle to self-interest. The stupidity is to be found in the omission of the significant fact that the supporters of drink are a mere minority, and that for congressmen to risk the displeasure of the vast majority, at the demand of the remnant, would be to surrender to the most transparent piece of bluff that ever issued even from the saloon. The extravagance is exposed in the shower of postcards released at the expense of individuals who, if their own protestations are to be believed, will soon be in need of the dollars so expended owing to the coming of Prohibition.

For, though the distillers may rage, and the brewers imagine a vain thing, that the presidential veto will be forthcoming, at the eleventh hour, to save them, Prohibition is assured. On Tuesday next the United States of America is going to embark on a course of altruistic reform, the effects of which will be felt all round the world. That, however, is another question. The question of the moment is the methods of the campaign of desperation which is being fought out with every available weapon on the part of the liquor interests, whilst Mr. Stiggins sits on the wall, the famous umbrella grasped in one hand, the equally famous glass of pineapple rum in the other, fearful in anticipation of the coming fall, from the effects of which he is only too conscious all the distillers' horses and all the brewers' men will never be able to save him.

The "stern" moralists of the postcard army in their disinterested fight for the liberties of 100,000,000 of people, are leaving one thing entirely out of sight, and that is the sad apathy of the 100,000,000 as displayed toward their efforts, and the fact that in the government of the people, for the people, by the people, it may after all possibly be that the 100,000,000 are not on the side of the saloon. The Bacchic choruses seem, indeed, to lack something of the thunder of the 100,000,000 voices. Not even the rustle of a hundred postcards, or was it one, falling on the blotting pad of Representative Yates yet equals the roar of the millions. Not even the knowledge that untold numbers of boys have acquired in Europe an appetite for strong drink has been sufficient to shake the Nation in its belief in Prohibition, or to hurry it into an appreciation of the Byronic philosophy.

"Man being reasonable, must get drunk;
The best of life is but intoxication."

On the contrary the hundred millions seem to incline to the far older proverb, "When the drink's in the wit's out."

The truth, of course, is that it is the people of the

United States, not a clique nor even the government, which is making the country dry. The liquor interests know that just as well as the President and Congress do. Remembering this, the thunder of the great postcard barrage becomes just a little humorous. "I shall be sternly and irrevocably opposed to you," runs the threat which fell out of the post office on to Mr. Yates' table, one day, like an Olympian warning, "or any other member of the Sixty-Sixth Congress, who votes in favor of any bill providing for the enforcement of the amendment." Tableau! There were three tailors in Tooley Street who undertook to speak for the people of England, in the old Cromwellian days. There are five Chicago breweries and eight Illinois cities, from whose hotels and bar-rooms, Mr. Yates says, these "outrageous threats" have been received. Taking into account the increase in population, the volume of self-assertions seems to remain fairly stationary.

Oxford and Compulsory Greek

ANYONE who has followed the discussion which spread itself over several weeks, recently, in the columns of The Times of London, on the much vexed question of the advisability or inadvisability of compulsory Greek must, surely, have come to the conclusion that within the ambit of such a discussion was no place for the "mere student" to obtrude himself. When such great alumni as Professor Gilbert Murray, who is, of course, Regius professor of Greek at Oxford and the Master of University, to mention no others, join issue with tremendous erudition, humbler lights may well look on in simple and single thankfulness that the question of compulsory Greek or compulsory anything should have called forth such a refreshing exhibition of scholarship.

Whatever may be the rights and wrongs of the case, Prof. Gilbert Murray's position, as set forth in his opening letter to The Times, is quite plain. In the year 1912, Council proposed the complete abolition of Greek as a necessary subject at Responsions; but the proposal was defeated by Congregation. Thereupon, Professor Murray and the professor of astronomy proposed a compromise by which the students of natural science and mathematics, and those who did not seek honors, should be excused Greek, while it should still remain necessary for all who sought honors in literary subjects. This compromise was duly passed in Congregation, that is to say, by the resident teachers, but the Greek Defense Committee issued an appeal to Convocation, comprising the whole body of M. A.'s, who promptly came up and defeated it. This term Council again brought in a statute abolishing Greek entirely as a necessary subject, and in this case it passed Congregation; Professor Murray himself voting for the statute, as preferable to leaving the old Responsions entirely unreformed. Now the Greek Defense Committee has again appeared on the scene, and is about to call upon Convocation to throw out the proposed statute, and to bring in the compromise of 1912. "If this is done," declares Professor Murray, "I shall, of course, vote for my own proposal."

That, in a nutshell, is the issue round which has ranged all manner of pleas and arguments, from Professor Murray's strong desire that Oxford should maintain itself a university sui generis, and not look upon it as a necessary test of progress that she should come into line with every other university, to the perfectly delightful letter of Dr. Macan, Master of University, deprecating this appeal to "the Oxford Pharisee in most of us." Professor Murray, however, in his reply to his critics makes it clear that his desire to see Oxford a university sui generis, as far as compulsory Greek is concerned, arises from no Oxford phariseism, but from a firm conviction that it is only "by some differentiation of function that the universities can best serve the needs of the Nation."

And yet no one can read the Regius professor's letters, or those of many others who joined in the discussion, without being convinced that the advocacy of compulsion arises from a belief that "Greek is dying fast," to use Professor Murray's own expression, and cannot "take care of itself," as the Head Master of Sherborne so vigorously insists it can. The whole question, however, seems to go very much deeper than this. Before the advisability or inadvisability of "compulsory Greek" can be decided, it must be necessary to decide the question, What is compulsion? Mr. Livingstone, writing from Corpus Christi, hints at the answer when he very pertinently asks of Dr. Norwood, Head Master of Marlborough, "Does he, then, think that this university is wrong to make Latin, English, and mathematics compulsory? Do boys at Marlborough learn what they like, when they like?" No boy can tell whether or not he desires to study Greek until he has had a chance to study it, and, as a consequence, there are many who, knowing the advantage that has flowed to them through acquaintance with one of the most resourceful and beautiful of the world's tongues, desire that every boy and girl should have that chance, and that on the same basis as any other study regarded as essential. In such a view, however, compulsion would rather appear in the school than in the university.

Canada and Siberian Trade

THE report recently issued by Messrs. C. J. Just and L. D. Wilgress, of the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce, concerning economic conditions in Siberia, shows quite clearly that there will ultimately be very valuable openings for Canadian trade in that country. Messrs. Just and Wilgress were members of the Canadian Economic Commission which, during a period of several months, was engaged in making exhaustive inquiries into conditions in Siberia, and, as a result of their labors, they are convinced that "Siberia presents a large market for a great variety of products which are manufactured in Canada."

The fact of the matter is, of course, that Siberia, even in normal times, may be said to have been practically without manufacturing industries, on any considerable scale. Prior to the war, most of the manufactured goods needed in the country were imported, with the result that when the war broke out, and the supply from outside was first reduced, and ultimately cut off alto-

gether, the shortage became so acute as largely to paralyze the work of the country. Toward the end of the war, the most necessary everyday articles were generally lacking, and this is still the case, in spite of the great efforts, made in certain places by the erection and operation of factories, to supply, at any rate, local needs. Siberia, today, with its 10,000,000 people and its area considerably greater than that of Canada, needs to be virtually refitted, as far as articles of first necessity are concerned. Clothing of all kinds, chemicals, agricultural implements, household utensils and requisites of every description, and, above all, railway supplies, are urgently needed. All of these are things which Canada can well supply. Just so soon, therefore, as conditions are settled sufficiently to allow of trade relations in any satisfactory form, the opportunity for the Dominion, as one of Siberia's nearest neighbors, to supply the needs of that country will be very great.

At the present time the chief obstacle to relief is the disorganization of transport. The peasants, the report declares, are believed to have plenty of money, but, inasmuch as they cannot buy the manufactured goods they so sorely need, and can only obtain paper money in return for their produce, the metal currency is simply hoarded. The moment, however, supplies could be placed within their reach, they would be more than glad to buy them. Therefore the whole question seems to resolve itself, once again, into a matter of transport. Very little is possible in the way of trade until the transport system is, in some measure, restored.

Meanwhile, however, as the report points out, the Canadian manufacturer and merchant can study the situation, make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the needs of the Canadian market, and, in so far as they can finance it, accumulate supplies sufficient to maintain a constant flow of goods to Siberia from the very first moment that any flow becomes possible. The great requisite for the Siberian market seems to be cheapness combined with durability. These two are not at all incompatible, and the Canadian manufacturer would make a grievous mistake, from every point of view, if he allowed himself to be entrapped into the Japanese method of supplying cheap goods of very inferior quality. Canadian goods have already a reputation in Siberia for solid worth, and, on every count, that reputation should be maintained and enhanced.

Draining the Zuyder Zee

THE simple announcement from Amsterdam, the other day, to the effect that the draining of the Zuyder Zee had been begun at Medemblik, marked a definite period in the progress of a scheme which has been, off and on, in the forefront of practical politics in Holland for over seventy years. It has probably been a dream for a very much longer time than that, for centuries in fact, for the Dutch have always been great engineers, but it was in the year 1849 that the first definite proposal was put forward. Nothing came of this or of subsequent proposals, save an ever-increasing enlightenment on the subject and an ever-growing determination amongst the enlightened that one day the great scheme really would be launched and carried triumphantly to achievement. And so, in 1886, the Zuyder Zee Association was formed, and it is largely due to the untiring efforts of this association that a beginning has, at last, been made on a work which, when complete, will go a long way toward righting the wrong which the North Sea committed on Holland, curiously enough, just 700 years ago.

Prior to 1219, the whole region extending south to Naarden from Texel, Vlieland, and Terschelling, the first three of that long line of islands which extends round the northwest coast of Holland, was good dry land. Marshes there were, to be sure, lakes, swamps, and what not of the kind, but it was land like the rest of Holland, filled with flourishing villages and cities, with farms spreading themselves over the countryside. Then, in 1219, the North Sea, which had long been held at bay by all manner of dykes and other defenses, decided to put an end to the opposition, once and for all. And so, with the help of a series of extraordinary gales from the northwest, it broke through all defenses between Texel and Terschelling and raced over the low-lying land beyond. It did not do it all in one great swoop, of course. The effort of 1219 was repeated in 1282, and it was not until the fifteenth century that the salt water finally scoured out for itself its present resting place. It is quite a big place. The greatest length of the Zuyder Zee is over 80 miles; its greatest breadth over 50 miles, whilst it has an area of nearly 2000 square miles. Given in acres, its area looks even more formidable, no less, in fact, than 1,236,480, and of these, under the scheme which is now being put in operation, it is proposed to reclaim some 800,000.

Now the only just way, of course, to appreciate what the Dutch Government propose to do is to get the large-scale map, about which so much has been heard in recent years, and study the matter; note how the Dutch engineer proposes to throw a great dam across the neck of the bottle between the island of Weiringen and Piaam, on the opposite coast of Friesland; how, once the sea is excluded, he proposes to undertake the great work of draining the huge area thus cut off; how he will do it "polder" by "polder," making a dyke around a stretch of land and then pumping all the water from behind it; how in doing this he must make provision for rivers and streams to find their way to the sea; must take into account the contour of the country, now lying some twelve feet or more under water; and must so cast his work that the farmer, the builder, the joiner, and the market gardener may follow close upon the heels of the receding waters.

And they will, of course, follow close. The Dutch Government has it all worked out to a nicety. No less than 87 per cent of the reclaimed land will be fertile, covered as it is with alluvial sea clay and silt from the Yssel River, and, within a few weeks of its first seeing the sun after its 700 years' immersion, the "grass of the field," in all its forms, will surely be springing up on it. As to the archaeological discoveries likely to be made, that is another story, and a long one. The Zuyder Zee fishermen declare that, on a calm day, they have often

seen remains of cities and villages under the surface through the clear waters, and have, at times, caught their lines in the ancient wreckage. The history of Holland is largely filled with stories of her fight against the sea. At first it was a losing fight, but those days are past. The Dutch engineer has, for a long time, been carrying the war into the enemy's camp, and, today, another notable victory seems to be well in sight.

Notes and Comments

ACCORDING to the statement of the managing officials, the present joint exhibition of the Society of French Artists and the National Society of Fine Arts, which awards no prizes nor honorable mentions to special exhibits and which is being held for the benefit of war charities, it is not a Salon; but it is probably regarded by pretty nearly everybody else in Paris as the annual Salon once more taking its long-accustomed place in the national life. It looks like the annual Salon, once more hanging the walls of the Grand Palais with pictures and filling the exhibition rooms with a miscellaneous throng of visitors, to which the proportion of the fashionably attired imports the familiar character of a social function. The customary illustrated catalogue is again in circulation; concerts and cafes help to restore the pre-war atmosphere of the annual Salon. Officially, the exhibition is a showing of pictures for the benefit of war charities, but in actual effect in the life of Paris the annual Salon has come back.

COMPARING the pictures thus brought together, a critic finds, broadly speaking, that the National Society appeals especially to practicing painters and sophisticated connoisseurs of art, and that the Society of French Artists more directly interests the general public. The distinction continues a condition that characterized these societies in the days before the war, and is, as the critic points out, a desirable factor in adding new recruits to the public that enjoys the less obvious phases of painting. Regarding the Society of French Artists section as a "picture book," so to speak, "of the great public," this picture book helps materially "to bridge what would otherwise be an impassable gulf between art and the people." Which is another way of saying that the understanding and enjoyment of looking at pictures must begin somewhere, and increases with practice.

UP AND down the world this many a year have gone those familiar songs, "Way Down Upon the Suwanee River" and "My Old Kentucky Home," yet very few who nowadays hear them sung, or whistled, or played could name the author, or would immediately connect them with the recent unveiling, at Frankfort, Kentucky, of a bust in honor of Stephen C. Foster. Foster was still in his teens when he began writing songs, in 1842, and he became the author of 171 songs, most of them now forgotten, but a few woven into the life of America. Although his song writing was a popular success, many of his compositions are said to have been sold to publishers at most inadequate prices, and the writer was, it seems, often in poverty. Born in a small town in Pennsylvania, the honor now done his memory by the Kentucky State Historical Society seems to be paid to the songs he wrote more than to the man who wrote them.

COMPARED with the centuries during which papyrus was in use, as the story of paper-making is retold by J. Newell Stephenson in the New York Journal of Commerce, the kind of paper with which the world is now so familiar is really of quite recent origin. Papyrus, made by pressing together at right angles thin strips of a graceful reed growing in the shallow waters of the Nile, was the first really convenient writing material ever devised. Its use doubtless long antedates the oldest known specimen, which is believed to have been written on about 2400 B. C., and it was still largely used in the tenth century. The earliest European document on paper made from cotton is only as old as the beginning of the twelfth century; and the introduction of cotton paper probably dates from the manufacture of paper that the Moors established in Toledo less than fifty years earlier. So far, therefore, cotton and linen paper has been serving the world hardly more than eight centuries, as against a continuing use of papyrus that is thought to have covered at least thirty-four.

LIKE the recent war period in America, so, it appears from Mr. Stephenson's article on the history of paper, the period of the Revolutionary War saw a serious paper shortage. There were then about fifty paper mills in the Colonies, and in ordinary conditions rags were not plentiful and the paper produced was not of very good quality. In 1778, when the American Army entered Philadelphia, paper was so scarce for making cartridges that soldiers were detailed to search the houses of the city and gather every bit that they could discover. Their best find was in the house where Benjamin Franklin had formerly operated his printing press. There the search turned up 2500 copies of a sermon on "Defensive War." The paper was used to make cartridges, and the sermon, says Mr. Stephenson, "was very effectively delivered at the Battle of Trenton."

IN THE auctioning of books, that common process by which the great private collections are separated and each volume goes its way to the building up of another collection, the sale of Sir Thomas Phillips' library is an uncommon example of what one man may do in the way of book and manuscript collecting. Sixteen sales have already been held, and the seventeenth is now announced in London; but the collection is far from being wholly disposed of. Beginning his hobby as a boy, Sir Thomas rode it with great satisfaction, and, of course, with a well-filled purse, all his days; and the result was a library of more than 60,000 rare books and manuscripts. Many of them, one imagines, Sir Thomas himself had hardly more than looked at, for it was his custom to buy old monastic libraries en bloc. An item in the coming sale, for example, includes all the manuscripts collected and used by Lord Kingsborough in writing his "Antiquities of Mexico," and among them are some eighty works printed in various Indian dialects and a Spanish poem in five cantos about Sir Francis Drake, written in 1587, but never published.